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ARE HOBSON AND HIS BRAVE MEN STILL ALIVE IN SPANISH PRISON?

Saffron Flag at Half Mast on Morro Castle May Have Been Intended To Indicate Their Death.

AMERICANS DO NOT TAKE ANY STOCK IN THE STORY

Fortifications Defending Santiago Harbor Have All Been Completely Demolished by the United States Vessels.

SAD HAVOC WAS WROUGHT BY THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS' GUNS

Sampson's Men Have Every Reason To Believe That the Spanish Soldiers Lost Heavily in the Bombardment Thursday, and That Further Defense Against the Fleet Is Now Practically Impossible.

Off Santiago de Cuba, Saturday, June18, noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19, noon.—A careful inspection of the fortifications along the crest of the hills defending Santiago harbor since the bombardment Thursday morning shows that the American gunners spread havoc and ruin everywhere. Some of the batteries were demolished beyond repair.

The vultures which circled on level wings over the hills as thick as swallows around a chimney for hours after the firing ceased furnished grewsome evidence of the fatality among the Spanish soldiers.

Hundreds of troops could be seen from the ships digging in mounds of earth piled up by the explosions of the projectiles from the heavy guns for bodies, while their heads were fanned by the wings of the black scavengers of the battlefield.

There were two spots, one on the east and the other on the west of the harbor entrance which were denuded of the foliage. The hilltops seem literally blown away. These marked the places where the 200-pound charges of gun cotton blown by the Vesuvius landed. But the most ominous token of death flew from Morro castle. The saffron flag of Spain was half-masted for several hours. The significance of this is not known.

It is not customary to half-mast flags, but possibly some Spanish leader was killed by the heavy fire of our guns, though some officers of the squadron believe that the flag was half-masted as a notification to the Americans that Lieutenant Hobson and his brave men were dead.

If such is the case they must have been wantonly murdered. The Spanish might seek to lay their death to the bombardment, but not a shot from the American ships struck the fortress.

Neither Admiral Sampson nor Commodore Schley believe that Lieutenant Hobson and his party have been killed. We have seventeen prisoners taken at Guantanamo, including a lieutenant, besides a number in the United States for reprisals or exchange.

Spanish Were Thoroughly Demoralized.

There was evident demoralization among the Spanish troops during the bombardment. Officers could be seen with drawn swords driving the men to the guns, but even then they could not be forced to stay so long as our guns were directed at them. Fifteen minutes' night work of the Vesuvius had shattered their nerves. It is believed by some that the 13-inch projectile fired from the Texas, which was reported to have exploded the powder magazine in one of the western batteries, did not fall in the battery, but went beyond and blew up one of the ships in the harbor.

A dramatic incident of the bombardment was the act of a Spanish officer who bravely ran along the parapet under a heavy fire encouraging his men to stand by their arms. Shot and shell rained about him, and after one terrific explosion he was seen no more and the parapet had disappeared. He could not have escaped death.

From the foretop of the Brooklyn, 2,900 yards distant, the men in the grounds could be noticed, but a minute later dust and flying debris would take their places and when the smoke cleared away only a spot of earth could be seen—guns and gunners had been swept away. It was the most deadly and destructive bombardment of the war thus far. Scarcely a shot from the big guns of the squadron went astray. The aim of our gunners was superb. The batteries on Cayo Smith, in the harbor, were destroyed. Had all the ships used smokeless powder, as did the New Orleans, there would remain no signs of guns or fortifications to indicate that there had ever been any defenses there.

There were no casualties in the fleet, although the ships held a fixed position as if inviting the Spaniards to fire upon them. The half stripped ships' gunners never worked with more enthusiasm. The words of Admiral Sampson were:

"First silence the batteries on the shore and then continue firing until the fortifications are reduced."

This order was strictly obeyed. It was the first time that such instructions had been given and the men responded with a will.

In thirty-eight minutes the order was given to cease firing, and the message went to each ship from the admiral:

"Well done!" and the officers and men turned in for breakfast.

Every detail of the engagement had been executed to the letter, from the opening of fire by the New York to the last shot from the Iowa. The Spaniards were evidently surprised while strengthening their fortifications.

The first shot of the New York landed fair and full on the top of the hill to the east, where the gunners were already at work erecting new pieces. The dust seemed to rise in a cloud, and when the twelve-inch of the Iowa and the thirteen-inch batteries of the Oregon landed squarely and fairly, a great cheer went up from the ships.

The western squadron got into line and began firing before the eastern one did, and the effects of the shots could be plainly seen. The Spanish gunners at the batteries could be noted and a quick fire was returned, but only for a brief time did they withstand the terrible assault of the fleet.

MADRID INFORMED THAT GEN. SHAFTER HAS LANDED ARMY NEAR SANTIAGO

Madrid, June 19.—7 p. m.—A private dispatch received here from New York says General Shafter's expedition has landed near Santiago de Cuba and will attack the town immediately.

SPANIARDS GUARD COAST CLOSELY

Landing Places Carefully Patroled by the Spanish Forces.

IT WILL BE HARD TO LAND

Government Vessels Feel the Edge for a Point of Debarkation.

GUNBOATS GIVEN WARM RECEPTION

Admiral Sampson Sends Launches Toward Land To Test the Chances of Shafter's Success and Spanish Soldiers Are Found at All Points.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—4 p. m.—Several attempts to find landing places for the United States troops within a distance of two miles west of Santiago have demonstarted, along with previous inquiries to the eastward, that the shore for fifteen miles is lined with Spaniards. While this will not prevent a landing close to Santiago, it may entail considerable delay, as the surrounding country must be thoroughly shelled and cleared before the troops can land in safety.

When Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday received advices that upward of thirty transports would be here today (Sunday) he sent word that they should stand to the south ten miles and lie there until a landing place had been secured.

Yesterday at daylight the launches of the New York and Massachusetts reconnoitered the shore between Cabanas, two miles west of the entrance of Santiago harbor and Guayganaco, two miles further west, both of which points lie east of the range of mountains surrounding Santiago bay.

The launches pushed their noses into a hornet's nest.

The brush was fairly alive with Spanish troops, infantry and cavalry, and the fire poured upon the launches was so fierce that their retreat had to be covered by the Vixen and the Texas.

When the Texas asked permission of Commodore Schley to take a hand, the commodore seized the megaphone and shouted to Captain Philip:

"Yes, go in and give 'em h—l, Jack."

The Texas landed four-inch shells on the battery at Cabanas, completely demolishing it. Lieutenant Sharp, of the Vixen, and Lieutenant Harlow, in command of the launches, were both complimented by Admiral Sampson for gallantry.

It is believed that the insurgents, who are in force under the command of General Garcia, about fifteen miles west, will render effective aid in driving the Spanish skirmishers off the shore.

The following is the abstract of Lieutenant Harlow's report to the commander of the Vixen, dated June 18th:

"The expedition consisted of a steam launch from the Massachusetts, in charge of Cadet Hart, and a launch from the New York, in charge of Cadet Powell. I took passage on the Massachusetts launch, leading the way. Soundings were taken on entering the bay close under the old fortification, and we were preparing to circumnavigate the bay at full speed, when fire was opened from the fort and rocks on shore. The Massachusetts launch was some distance ahead and about forty yards off the fort.

"There was no room to turn and our one-pounder could not be brought to bear, so we backed and turned under a heavy fire.

"Cadet Hart operated the gun as soon as it could be brought to bear, sitting exposed in the bow and working the gun as coolly and carefully as at target practice. Cadet Powell had been firing since the Spaniards opened. He also was perfectly cool. Both launches ran out under a heavy fire of from six to eight minutes. I estimate that there were twenty-five Spaniards on the parapet of the old fort. The number along the shore was larger, but indefinite. The launches, as soon as was practicable, sheered to give the Vixen the range of the fort. The Vixen and the Texas silenced the shore fire promptly.

"I strongly commend Cadet Hart and Cadet Powell for their cool management of the launches. One launch was struck seven times. Nobody in either was hurt. A bullet struck a shell at Cadet Hart's feet between the projectile and the powder, but failed to explode the latter.

"Coxswain O'Donnell and Seaman Bloom are commended, as is also the coolness with which the marines and sailors worked under the Spanish fire.

MANILA IS AT THE MERCY OF REBELS

Dewey Is Anxious To Have the City Capitulate to Americans.

TRANSPORTS ARE IN SIGHT

Vessel Reaching Hong Kong Says the City of Peking Was Coming In.

AGUINALDO PROTECTS HIS CAPTIVES

Information from the Philippines Indicate That the Days of Spanish Rule on Those Islands Has Run Its Full Course.

London, June 20.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times says:

"The rebels hold Manila at their mercy, but Admiral Dewey is anxious that the American troops should have the honor of receiving the Spanish capitulation.

"Steamer Yuen Sing reports passing the United States troopship City of Peking on the morning of the 15th near Manila."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila via Hong Kong, says:

"General Aguinaldo has captured a deal of money, which he has sent aboard the American warships for safety. The much-vaunted Philippine militia, which was a serious mistake on the part of the Spaniards to arm, are all now fighting in the rebel vans.

"General Pena, with the whole of his army in the province of Pampangu, has had to capitulate to the victorious rebels.

"The Spaniards are astounded to find that the rebels respect the lives and property of their prisoners of all kinds. It is believed there are dissensions among the rebel leaders of so serious a nature that civil war is feared when the Spaniards and Americans have gone."

The Hong Kong correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

The Insurgents' Fleet.

"A conspicuous object in Manila bay is the nucleus of an insurgent fleet. It consists of a vessel of a hundred tons burden presented to General Aguinaldo by the rich natives. The vessel flies the flag of the Philippine republic.

"The native proclamation of independence will be signed on Monday. Manila is completely surrounded by the insurgents. The success of the rebel force is wonderful. General Aguinaldo has more than surpassed the expectations of those who favored his return to the Philippines. He has captured 3,000 Spanish troops, including 900 regulars. Among the latter are eleven officers of and above the rank of lieutenant colonel, including two brigadier generals, and he has taken seventy-nine officers below the rank of lieutenant colonel. In addition his forces have captured five priests, heads of important parishes in provinces recently overrun by the insurgents. These men the insurgents hate even more than they hate the Spaniards, and the rebels chuckle with joy when they point them out in their prisons.

"They have captured, too, old Cavite church, taking twenty-seven prisoners, and they now hold the entire shore of the bay right around to Malate."

Has Manila Capitulated?

Paris, June 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Temps says it is reported there that Manila has capitulated, though the ministers have not received any news to that effect.

The correspondent also says that Senor Romero Giron, the minister of colonies, states that if Governor General Augusti has made over his power to General Sanderes to govern Manila, General Sanderes will attempt a sortie.

According to the same authority, the Spanish consuls at Hong Kong, Shanghai and Singapore have been ordered to organize at any cost the most rapid communication with the portions of the archipelago still under Spanish authority.

GERMAN ADMIRAL MAY LAND.

Kaiser's Press Anxious for a Foothold in the Philippines.

London, June 20.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: It seems probable that if Admiral Dewey is unable to undertake responsibility for the safety of the Germans at Manila, Admiral Von Diedrichs will land a force.

It is all very well for the Hamburger correspondent to say they hope there will be occasion for intervention. Once the American landing takes place German interests will doubtless assume a new aspect and as the Marine Politische correspondent has already pointed out, it will be as easy to claim a guarantee or guarantees for the future in the Philippines as it was in the Shan Tung peninsula.

It may not, however, turn out to be quite so easy to obtain them. The Kolnische Zeitung says that the American task is in no way simplified by the success of the insurgents. It argues that if Admiral Dewey should leave it to Aguinaldo to complete the work of conquest alone, he would forfeit his legitimate excuse for intervention of his own in the development of the future fortunes of the island.

Uttering a warning to the United States that it will not find colonizing easy, the article proceeds to say:

"An administration which is so corrupt and so completely at the mercy of the most pernicious personal influence as that of the American union will hardly be able to repair the ravages which have been wrought by Spanish neglect and priestly rule in the course of centuries. The citizens of the most free republic do not yet seem to realize the enormous burdens which a military occupation of these colonies and their protection by a navy will impose upon a state. The Americans are not even prepared to protect their own coasts against a naval power of any importance."

Peru Likes the News.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., June 19.—The news that the United States senate had given its approval to the project for an international bank involving Peru and other South American countries has been received here with enthusiasm.

YOUNG MEN WANT TO BE OFFICERS

Commissions in the United States Army Are Eagerly Sought.

HIGH STANDARD HAS BEEN SET

The President Selects One Hundred and Ninety-Five Applicants.

THEY MUST STAND EXAMINATION

Nominees Are Nearly All Graduates of the Best Schools in the Country and Have Had Military Training as Cadets—7,000 Applications.

Washington, June 19.—At a late hour tonight Adjutant General Corbin made the names of the 195 young men who have been selected to appointment as second lieutenants in the regular army to fill vacancies created by the act of congress adopting the three battalion organization for the infantry arm of the service and the addition of one second lieutenant to all batteries when filled to war strength.

Each of the 195 men selected will be obliged to undergo an examination that will be a thorough test of his mental and physical qualifications for the army service.

Those who pass the examination will be nominated by the president to the senate.

The high standard of the young men selected may be understood in view of the fact that out of one hundred and ninety-five appointed, eighty-nine are known to be college graduates, fifty of them honor men of their classes—of colleges having military instructions; in all representing sixty-seven different institutions. Forty-eight are now in the volunteer or militia service, and thirteen are enlisted men in the regular army.

Never before has there been such vitality and new blood injected into the military service. Army officers view with satisfaction and West Point men more than all others, that sixty-seven different college notions and methods are going to be put on trial along side West Point and army methods.

The immense amount of work in selecting the 195 young men necessary to fill the vacancies may be realized when it is known that more than seven thousand applications for the appointments were filed at the war department.

Among those selected aer the following:

FLORIDA—James B. Taylor, Jr., adjutant cadet corps, Virginia Military institute; William Ives, honor graduate Florida Agricultural college.

GEORGIA—Ezekiel James Williams, cadet captain, graduate Gordon institute; Frederick S. L. Price, honor graduate North Georgia Agricultural college.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charles L. Latham, graduate Bingham school, North Carolina; Moor N. Falls, graduate State University of North Carolina; William H. Williams, graduate Virginia Military institute; James McDonald Conner, honor graduate Bingham school, North Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA—James B. Allison, Jr., graduate South Carolina Military academy; Edward Croft, graduate South Carolina Military academy; Benjamin J. Tillman, honor graduate South Carolina Military academy.

VIRGINIA—James Perrine Barney, private national guard, Virginia; William Fayssaux Stewart, Jr., graduate University of Virginia; Philip Meade Walker, M. M. Mills, he[illegible] graduates of Virginia Military institu[illegible]

SUPPLIES [illegible] THE BLOCKADE.

Great Quantit[illegible] of Food Have Been Smuggle[illegible] to Havana.

Kingston, Jamai[illegible], Sunday, June 19.—Three large cargoes of supplies are known to have run the blockade already, and great quantities of food are smuggled to Havana by way of the Isle of Pines, Cienfuegos and other points on the southwest coast, having direct railroad communications with the capital. It is believed, however, that nothing reaches Santiago from any of those points.

The auxiliary cruisers Yankee and Yosemite are now scouring for the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which left Kingston on Thursday morning flying the Spanish flag, with food and ammunition for Cuba.

CORBIN WON'T GO TO THE FRONT.

Adjutant General Denies That Miles May Be Relieved of Command.

Washington, June 19.—Adjutant General Corbin characterizes as absurd the published report that he would be given an important command at the front, and in a measure would succeed General Miles in the direction of military affairs.

Such a thing, he said, had never entered his mind, or, so far as he knew, that of any one else in authority. He had never heard it intimated from any responsible source that General Miles might be relieved of some of his duties, and he did not believe that such a thing was ever considered, and even were it true, it was beyond reason, he added, that his (Corbin's) position would be changed in consequence.

SPANIARDS ARE PREPARING TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES IN ASHES

Property Owners in Caimanera Have Decided To Burn Their Houses When They Are Driven Away.

CITIZENS OF THE BESIEGED TOWN ARE SLOWLY STARVING

Horse and Mule Flesh, Together with Fruits and Herbs, Form Their Bill of Fare Just Now.

THE SPANISH COMMANDER WILL SET HIS GUNBOAT ON FIRE

People Are Starving and Famine-Stricken, and Are Convinced That the American Forces Will Ultimately Triumph. They Have no Faith in Their Army and Its Officers, but Will Leave Nothing.

Off Guantanamo, Saturday, June 18, 5 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, Sunday, June 19, 9:30 a. m.—Cuban scouts report today that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills.

Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McCalla, under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate.

Starving and famine stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms and without faith in the protection of the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the mountains of the north.

The scouts declare that the story is accurate, and say that every building of the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch. The situation of the besieged is a fearful one.

The people are eating horses and mules and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs.

Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leave the helpless citizens terror stricken, no preparations for defense being made.

It is stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become an American prize. The scouts assert that the Spanish soldiers are in almost as complete a state of panic as are the civilians, and that they could easily be induced to surrender.

Some of the prisoners taken by the marines say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender, owing to the lack of food.

Captain McCalla, of the cruiser Marblehead, and Lieutenant Colonel Huntington, in command of the marines, are not so sure, however, of the reported Spanish rout. They received information yesterday that a general attack by force of 3,500 Spanish soldiers and guerillas on Camp McCalla is contemplated within a night or two. Every preparation was made last night for an expected assault.

Keeping Guard by Searchlight.

When the Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy arrived in Guantanamo harbor, at 8 o'clock, the hills about the marine camp were brilliant under the shifting rays of the searchlights of the Marblehead, Dolphin and Scorpion, and the marines were lying in the rifle pits, guns ready and anxious for battle, but the night passed without the firing of a shot. The same watchful care was exercised today, as Captain McCalla is convinced that an attack is likely to occur at any moment.

The Iowa joined the fleet here this morning, and later the admiral came over on the flagship to inspect the fortifications and confer with Captain McCalla and Lieutenant Huntington.

The coast in the vicinity of Guantanamo is dotted with the bright-hued Cuban flags. Numerous camps of the insurgents, which have been established along the beach between Santiago and this place, are used by the admiral as means of communication with the Cubans in the interior. The aid which these men have given has proved highly valuable to the Americans.

Their stories of the destitution and revolt among the Spanish soldiery in this vicinity have been corroborated by interviews with prisoners captured around the camp.

General Perrejo, who is in command of the Spanish forces here, is undobtedly in a bad way in regard to obtaining food for his men. The prisoners who have been captured appear to have been ill-fed and are apparently indifferent to their fate.

Another body of five Spaniards was captured yesterday by Ensign A. A. Pratt, of the Marblehead. While cruising in a steam launch outside the bay he picked up a 50-foot sloop containing a Spanish captain of the name of Tores and four sailors. They said they were on their way to Guantanamo to get a supply of oil for the light house at Cape Maysi, but papers found on the sloop proved that they had been sent to obtain information relative to the American forces.

The crew of the sloop asserted that they had been ill fed and frightfully ill treated by the Spanish commander of the Cape Maysi forces.

There was a brief bombardment of a blockhouse up the bay by the battleship Oregon yesterday, and it is believed that during the firing at least a score of Spaniards were killed. Scouting parties report that the blockhouse was completely destroyed, but that they were unable to discover any bodies, the remains of the soldiers who had been killed having probably been carried off by their comrades.

Late this afternoon the flagship New York returned to the fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

The marines are growing very restless, owing to the delay in the arrival of the re-enforcements of troops, but it is generally believed here today that the transports will reach Santiago not later than Monday.

A rumor to the effect that Lieutenant Hobson and his fellow heroes, of the collier Merrimac, had been seen on the walls of Morro Castle under a Spanish guard, caused much excitement among the fleet off Santiago today, but the story is discredited on Commodore Schley's flagship. The officers there say that Spanish sentries were mistaken for the American prisoners.

LEE'S STENOGRAPHER KILLED.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 19.—When about to go in bathing at Pablo beach this afternoon James T. aGtewood, private stenographer to General Lee, Seventh army corps, was struck by lightning and killed. Gatewood was from Richmond and had been here about a week.

The lightning came from a clear sky, hitting Gatewood at the base of the brain and passing down the spinal column.

Chris Robertson, of this city, was walking beside Gatewood and was thrown to the ground, the other part of his body being paralyzed. He recovered after a time, however, and is now all right.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon and the body will then be forwarded to Richmond for burial.

VOLUNTEERS WILL MOVE THIS WEEK

Big Army at Chickamauga To Be Sent to Fernandina, Fla.

WILL INVADE PORTO RICO

Railroads Have Been Ordered To Hurry Coaches to the Sidetracks.

MOVEMENT MAY BEGIN TUESDAY

Officers at Camp Thomas Deny That Instructions To Advance Have Been Received, but Various Regiments Have Been Notified.

By J. Tilden Adamson.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—This big army will be on the move before this week is ended. I am told this evening that the first of the troops to form the Porto Rico expedition will leave here Tuesday. This is denied at headquarters, but I am reliably informed that the movement is to begin.

Colonel Lee, who has charge of all of the movements of troops, has instructed the railroad to be ready for an immediate movement. The roads have been told that the movement would most likely begin Tuesday. Hundreds of railway coaches are being placed in the railroads yards here to await the first move.

The troops will go to Fernandina to embark for Porto Rico. This point has been selected by the war department, but its selection has never been made public. I know that the railroads have already been asked for transportation to Fernandina, and despite the repeated denials of General Brooke and General Sheridan, it is certain that the soldiers will soon leave Camp Thomas.

It is expected that 20,000 troops will leave on the Porto Rican expedition. These troops will consist of the best men at the park. Colonel Lee has been hard at work getting the regiments into shape. He and Major Rockwell are two of the busiest men in camp. Major Rockwell has charge of the ordnance department and he is rapidly equipping the regiments that will go to Porto Rico.

The Georgia regiment will almost certainly go with the expedition. It is thought that the First army corps will go, as extraordinary efforts have been made to get this corps filled to its full quota of regiments and to equip the men. The Michigan and Indiana regiments, in the same brigade with the Georgians, are being equipped to leave next week.

Camp Full of Piety.

Entirely too much piety has prevailed in this big army camp today to please the 50,000 soldiers, who have been used to the looseness and lawlessness of the usual Sunday at Lytle. The Sabbath day was very nearly kept holy around Lytle, although the keeping of the day holy has occasioned a remarkable waste of profanity on the part of the trops. The commanders of the camp determined yesterday to make the soldiers be good today, and those who have ever had experience in trying to keep one little boy good all day on Sunday can realize the magnitude of the job of keeping half a hundred thousand big boys good.

There was much woe and sorrowing on the famous Midway. Everything on the tough little thoroughfare wore a "funeral aspect," and the keepers of the booths and houses of sin looked like the judgment day had suddenly appeared upon their revelry. A few lonesome-looking civilians strolled listlessly up the Midway and looked at the interesting collection of signs, and a few negroes bought pies from the stands. But there were no other signs of dissipation on the street. Early in the morning the lemonade men lost heart and quit business, for the crowds were too badly disappointed to drown their sorrows in lemonade.

Not a soldier was allowed to go upon the Midway. The commanding general decreed last night that no man under his jurisdiction should contribute anything toward the hellishness that has distinguished Sundays from other days on the Midway. It took almost a regiment to keep the men out, but the guards were of the right sort and no blue coats were seen among the Midway people.

Early this morning a strong guard of men were placed on duty along the line of the camp adjacent to Lytle. Civilians passed this line without challenge, but all day long there were hundreds of soldiers banked up behind the line making an ineffectual effort to get over into the charmed city of Lytle. Some had passes and they went through with a triumphant smile on their faces, but this was soon changed to a frown of disappointment, for the only place in Lytle where they could go was upon the station platform. A troop of cavalry guarded the entrance to the Midway.

Hugh Sims, the sheriff of Walker county, was in Lytle one day last week. He was there looking around and made no arrests. The county officials who have been accused by General Boynton will probably be prosecuted next week. The board of county commissioners is composed of Captain Napier, LaFayette; Major Alsobrook, Rock Springs; Jasper Love, Villanow; Reese Neal, Greenbush, and Charles Elliott, of Cedar Grove. It is claimed that these men sought to license and legalize the sale of whisky in Walker county, and that licenses were issued for saloons at Lytle. Of course the licenses were null and void, as Walker is a prohibition county.

Georgians in Their New Camp.

The Georgia boys here are longing for Camp Northen. They have about completed the work of making camp here, and are spending their time abusing the facilities for comfort at this camp. The boys have only three miles to go for water, and such a thing as a bath has not yet been heard of. Colonel Lawton is not pleased with the location of his camp. Yesterday when the men first arrived they were all pleased, but after settling down they find that they are not nearly so well situated as when at Griffin.

The Third battalion, under Major Wooten, has the hottest place in the south. The camp of this battalion is situated on a veritable rock pile. The ground is thickly covered with thin and wide slabs of rock. The sun pours down on these rocks and the heat is stored up for night use. It will be impossible to keep cool in the vicinity of the Third battalion. Major Kenan's battalion and Lieutenant Colonel Wooten's are better situated. They are in a pretty grove with a gentle slant. The grounds have been cleaned off nicly and with the exception of the Third battalion camp the camps were complete today. The members of this battalion were busy all day removing the big rocks.

A detail of sixty-three men from the Georgia camp had an interesting experience this morning trying to break in some wild mules which have been given to the Georgians. The mules were taken from the corral and hitched up after several hours' work, and then the fun had only commenced. The camp will have about forty mules busy hauling off rock and removing trash.

The Sick Must Suffer.

It is better to die than to remain sick in Chickamauga camp. The hospital accommodations are exhausted and a soldier who gets sick must stay in camp and suffer. I visited the division hospital of the Second division, first corps, today and saw five of the Georgia boys who have measles. They were in little tents isolated from the regular hospital tent. Private Hagar, of Atlanta who has been ill for some time, could find no hospital accommodations, although very ill. His commander, Captain Sam Hunter, of the Macon Volunteers, had the sick man removed to his own tent. The Chickamauga hotel, which has been turned into a hospital, is crowded. A man has to be almost dying to get into the hospital at all and some who have been in the hospitals say it is preferable to die.

I visited Colonel Lawton in his new headquarters this morning and found him still busy looking after the details of camp establishment. He was delighted to find that his regiment showed up so much better than the other regiments here. Colonel Lawton is perhaps the hardest worker in camp. While other colonels strut around camp in their slick uniforms, Colonel Lawton is hard at work with his men. When I saw him today he had off his coat and was working hard, while colonels in the adjoining regiments were prancing areund on their horses.

Michiganders Feast Georgians.

Unlike the treatment accorded the Second Georgia at Tampa by the Michigan regiment there, the reception given the First Georgia by the Michigan regiment here was royally hospitable. When the Georgia regiment came into camp the band of the Thirty-first Michigan regiment played "Dixie" and cheered the Georgians. This regiment and the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana with the Georgia regiment makes the first brigade and is commanded by Colonel Gardner. Colonel Gardner came over to the Georgia camp and carried Colonel Lawton to his tent. The majors of the Thirty-first Michigan then came over for the majors of the First Georgia. The Michigan captains then came for the Georgia captains and the other officers came for the men of equal rank. The privates were entertained by the Michigan companies according to the company letters. The Michigan men gave the Georgians a good dinner and at supper again fed them. This treat was greatly appreciated because the Georgians had no facilities for cooking. It is a coincidence that the Second Georgia regiment at Tampa and the First Georgia here have both been camped by Michigan regiments. At Tampa the Michigan men insulted the Georgians the first day and the Georgia boys had to whip half a regiment before they were properly respected.

Colonel Lawton told me today that he would have a canteen opened in his camp tomorrow to sell beer and refreshments to his men. This will keep the men in camp and is much better than to have them go to other canteens or blind tigers for something to drink.

Kavanaugh City is a mushroom town just back of the Georgia camp. It is somewhat like Lytle, but much more respectable. The business there is decent, and though there are a few blind tigers around, there is none of the offensive disorder as at Lytle. Kavanaugh has a fairly good theater.

TWO ATLANTIANS TO BE TRIED.

Walter Stewart and E. S. Skipper Will Appear Before Court Martial.

Tampa, Fla., June 19.—Walter T. Stewart and E. S. Skipper, of company D, Second Georgia volunteers, both of Atlanta, are to be courtmartialed tomorrow at the headquarters of the Fifth Ohio regiment of volunteers. They were the persons who raised such a disturbance in the Georgia camp by fighting on Friday afternoon.

Private Ostercamp, of company G, Fifth Maryland volunteers, was accidentally shot yesterday and died this morning at 8 o'clock. At 5 o'clock this evening his remains were interred at the government cemetery in Ybor City. The members of his company attended in a body, firing the salute to the body as it was lowered into its last resting place.

The Fifth regiment of immunes is to be raised in the states of Alabama and Mississippi, six companies from each state. Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Wiley, of this regiment, is here familiarizing himself with the new phases of the military situation.

By a recent act of congress ten regiments of immunes were authorized, to be raised south of a line drawn from Baltimore to Cincinnati, where diseases of southern countries were frequently contracted, hence the name of these ten regiments, which are to be composed of genuine immunes. Four of these regiments are to be colored and six white. All officers, however, will be white and commissioned officers will be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The selection of company captains and lieutenants will be left in a measure to the members of the organizations.

The two first officers of the Fifth immune volunteer regiment are Colonel H. H. Sargent, an old West Pointer, whose book on military science has won him a reputable place in military circles, and Lieutenant Colonel Wiley, who is a prominent Alabamian, having served the Montgomery district in the legislature many times. The other officers of the regiment have been commissioned and are now at Columbus, Miss., recruiting. This regiment will be attached to General Coppinger's corps.

Weight to Russia's Voice.

London, June 20.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says the government has arranged that several volunteer fleet cruisers should be temporarily stationed at Vladivostock and Port Arthur, with a view, it is believed, of giving more weight to Russia's voice in the decision as to the ultimate ownership of the Philippines.

WAS A DAY OF REST WITH THE SOLDIERS

No Drills Were Undertaken Yesterday at Chickamauga Park.

CHAPLAINS HELD FULL SWAY

Men Were Forbidden To Congregate at Any Points of Amusement.

A FEW WENT TO LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

Saloons at Lytle Were Hermetically Sealed and No Liquor Could Be Obtained by the Volunteers.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., June 19.—Today was an exceptionally beautiful day at Camp Thomas, and a cool breeze continued all day and made the park life a delight. It was significantly a day of rest among the soldiers. All drills were omitted and the Sabbath was generally observed. In this respect the day was somewhat in contrast with many of its predecessors. The chaplains of the various regiments held services at the Young Men's Christian Association, and evangelistic cohorts were actively at work. The reverence with which these services were listened to and the general good order which prevailed among the camps were significant of a high moral tone which pervades the entire army.

The soldiers were forbidden to congregate at points of amusement, and practically all remained in camp with the exception of a considerable number who had permission to spend the day on Lookout mountain.

The efforts of General Boynton and the Georgia authorities to restore order at Lytle today, where all saloons and gambling houses were hermetically sealed, and no soldiers were allowed there during the entire day.

Recruits for various regiments continued to pour in from all directions today, and by night the number arriving reached 600, making a total for three days of nearly 1,800. From this time on until the 13,000 and more have reached the park, the daily arrivals promise to increase rapidly in point of numbers.

At headquarters there is increased activity to provide for and equip these recruits.

Prominent Camp Arrivals.

Prominent among today's arrivals were the following officers, together with the assignment of each.

Brigadier General Peter C. Hayes, Third division, Fifth army corps; Brigadier General J. P. Sanger, Sixth army corps, under General Wilson; Captain G. McK. Williams, of the Eighth United States cavalry, chief quartermaster, First division, First army corps; Major J. O. Varnedoe, chief commissary of subsistence, First division, First army corps; Lieutenant Colonel Peter D. Vroom, inspector general, First army corps; Major Clayton Parkhill, surgeon United States volunteers, chief surgeon First division, First army corps.

General Hayes relieves General John A. Wiley, who goes to the First brigade, Third division, Third corps. Captain Williams relieves Captain F. L. Pope, who goes as quartermaster to the First brigade, First division, First corps. Major Parkhill had been assigned at surgeon in General Merritt's command, and was to have gone to Manila according to first orders.

No orders were issued today aside from the routine. Ordnance stores are being hurried up, and the one supreme effort seems to be that of hastening the work of equipping the regiments. Five cars of equipments arrived today and will be handed out for distribution tomorrow. These consisted of three cars of gun carriages, limbers and caisson for the artillery and two cars of guns and miscellaneous stores, and were shipped from the Columbia arsenal. Additional guns and large quantities of ordnance stores are expected during the week.

Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster, states that the regiments in the park at present have not their share of wagons by 1,000, nor mules by 4,000. Wagons and mules continue to arrive by train loads and are hurried to the regiments as rapidly as possible.

No Complaint About Rations.

There is now no complaint whatever from any of the regiments about their rations. The commissary has ample supplies and the regiments do not lack for anything that is necessary for good, health diet.

The corps reserve ambulance company has already been formed, and now the work of establishing division ambulance companies is in progress.

Lieutenant Colonel Rush H. Huidekoper, chief surgeon of the First army corps, under the plan adopted requires eighty-nine medical officers, 114 hospital stewards and 800 men, a total of 1,003. These men will not necessarily all be taken from the regiments. The bulk of them will, in fact, be recruited. An order to that effect has already been issued by General Brooke. Recruits for the hospital service can be enlisted in the same manner as any of the volunteers. It may be done at the towns where recruiting officers are stationed, or volunteers may come to headquarters to be enlisted.

Colonel Sharp, chief of the commissary department, this forenoon distributed among the New York regiments a car load of provisions, including 500 individual packages, and other donations from the people of New York city.

Dr. Gill, of the National Red Cross, has established a Red Cross station at the park, and has fairly under way the work undertaken by his society. The division and regimental hospitals are receiving through Dr. Gill's station many of the luxuries quite necessary to the hospital patients.

The Georgia officers of Walker county last night, for the first time, raided the gambling dens and saloons doing business at Lytle in defiance of law, and arrested the keepers of the places. A great quantity of beer was poured on the ground and the gambling paraphernalia was confiscated and destroyed. Judge Henry, of Rome, will open court at LaFayette, the county seat, tomorrow, and it is understood that he is going to deal with the Lytle lawlessness very severely.

Again the rumor was received tonight that ten or fifteen thousand of the best equipped regiments at the park had been ordered to move, and that the first to go would leave Tuesday or Wednesday. The railroads have received orders to provide cars, and it is believed that a number of regiments are to be sent to the south from here, if not Tuesday, then, in a very short time. The Fourteenth New York and the Fifty-second Iowa will be among the number to move, both regiments having been notified to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. Both regiments are fully equipped and are ready to go.

HANNIS TAYLOR ON THE WAR.

Believes the Fall of Santiago Will End the War.

Montgomery, Ala., June 18.—(Special.)—Hon. Hannis Taylor, of Mobile, former minister of the United States to the court of Spain, has been interviewed about the progress of the Cuban war, and expresses the opinion that as soon as Santiago has completely surrendered the war will be brought to a close. He believes that the Cadiz fleet is not able to make the voyage across the ocean, and that when Cervera's fleet is captured or destroyed neither Havana nor any of the other fortresses in Cuba will be able to continue the war.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER HELD UP.

American Collier Stops a Ship Which Was Found To Be Regular.

Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti, June 19.—The collier Alexander, commander Burwell, from Hampton Roads, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

The only notable incident on her way down was the overhauling of a Norwegian steamer, the name of which had been painted out. The officers of the Alexander suspected that she was a Spaniard and Commander Burwell sent a lieutenant to board her. One of the Alexander's boats were captized in the rough sea and lost, but the the men who were tumbled into the water by the overturning of the boat were rescued.

The papers on the Norwegian were found to be regular and she was allowed to proceed. The entire crew of the Alexander were spoiling for a fight, and it would probably have taken only a few minutes to capture them, as the whole of the ship's armament consisted of two three-inch guns.

MILES WILL GO TO THE ISLANDS.

Commander of the Army Will Visit Both Cuba and Porto Rico.

Washington, June 19.—With reference to the reports that he is to take personal command of the American expedition which is to be sent to Porto Rico, General Miles said today that the matter of his future movements was, in this respect, too indefinite to discuss.

"I expect to go to both Porto Rico and Cuba at some time, but I cannot now saw when," he said in conclusion.

FRESH BEEF FOR THE SOLDIERS.

War Department Wants To Send a Supply to Manila.

Washington, June 19.—If practicable the commissary branch of the war department will make arrangements for the supply of the troops which go to the Philippines with fresh beef and fresh vegetables in reasonable quantities considering the distance the men are from home.

Information received here tends to show that there is not any abundance of beef cattle in the islands and that fresh vegetables are not so commonly used as in this country, the natives as well as the Spanish soldiers subsisting on diet of a lighter nature and not such as conduces to the best health of the soldiers.

"The English and the American soldier," said a well-known army officer today, "takes his beef with him wherever he goes for duty, and we want to have our men who go to the Philippines supplies with this substantial feature of the soldier's rations. Those soldiers who have started already to Manila have a supply of canned beef, but the preference of the men naturally is for the fresh or refrigerated article and it is probable if adequate room aboard the steamers can be secured the department will send a large quantity to the islands. Onions, potatoes and canned tomatoes constitute the principal vegetable articles of the soldiers' diet and an effort will be made to send an ample supply with each ship that goes to the islands and can accommodate them."

WILL IMPRESS STEAMERS NOW.

The Government Determined To Have Transports for Manila Troops.

San Francisco, June 19.—The government has taken a firm stand in regard to securing transports to carry the troops to Manila and from this time forward impressment will be the rule until enough vessels are secured to carry the army to the Philippines.

The Pacific mail steamer Newport has been impressed. This makes the sixth vessel owned by the Pacific Mail Company which is in the service of the government. The Peru is due from the orient on June 24th, and the City of Rio de Janeiro follows her on July 5th. Both steamers will probably be taken by the government.

The Alameda is due from Australia and Honolulu on June 28th, and the government agents will swoop down on her.

The Pacific Steam Whaling Company's steamer Valencia has been chartered. The City of Para is being prepared for occupation by the troops. The Para is taking coal as rapidly as possible. The Monadnock is expected from Mare island today. It is thought that she and her consort, the Nero, will be ready for sea by Wednesday.

WAITING FOR THE TRANSPORTS.

Delay in the Arrival of the American Troops Causes Uneasiness.

Off Santiago de Cuba, Saturday, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—The horizon is impatiently scanned for a glimpse of the long-expected transports. The delay in their arrival is inexplicable, as much favorable weather is being lost and the hurricane season is due in less than thirty days.

Rear Admiral Sampson is in daily communication with the Cubans under Lieutenant Cebraro, who are investing Santiago on the land side and are continually skirmishing with the Spanish outposts.

General Linares now commands the military forces in the town, where there are 8,000 regulars concentrated. The civilians are in a starving condition, and their deplorable condition will be more and more aggravated from day to day.

Spies report to Admiral Sampson that the Spanish general, Joral, and several officers were killed by the gun cotton explosions at the first trial of the batteries of the Vesuvius.

Fourth Tennessee Called For.

Nashville, Tenn., June 19.—Secretary Alger has telegraphed orders to Governor Taylor and Lieutenant Lee, United States army, to prepare for the mobilization oft he Fourth regiment Tennessee volunteers as soon as quotas to fill regiments in the field are obtained. These recruits have been secured and the Fourth will be mobilized at once, the companies having already been organized. Captain Brown, United States army, will be colonel and Harvey Hannah lieutenant colonel. Eighty-eight recruits, Second Tennessee, left for Camp Alger this afternoon.

New Reichstag Membership.

Berlin, June 19.—Complete returns of the elections for members of the reichstag show that there have been returned sixty-eight conservatives, ten imperialists, eighty-five centrists, five candidates of the reform party, ten national liberals, one radical union candidate, one candidate of the radical people's party, one agrarian leaguer, thirty-two social democrats, thirteen Poles, one Dane, nine independents and three Peasant League candidates. The second ballots will be necessary in 188 districts.

ALABAMA CADETS TO BE REVIEWED

Governor Johnston and Staff To Witness the Drills.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Programme of Commencement Exercises at Tuscaloosa.

BISHOP GAILOR DELIVERED THE SERMON

Hon. Tennant Lomax To Deliver Oration Before the Literary Societies. The Alumni Banquet.

Birmingham, Ala., June 19.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa began this morning when Rev. Gailor, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, of the diocese of Tennessee, delivered the baccalaureate sermon. It was a masterly effort. Tomorrow morning the annual meeting of the board of trustees will be held and Hon. Tennent Lomax, of Montgomery, one of the most brilliant speakers in the state, will deliver an oration before the literary societies of the university. In the afternoon Governor Johnston and his staff will review the corps of cadets; including the battalion drill. Monday evening the president of the university, Professor Powers, will hold a reception. Tuesday will be alumni day. The annual meeting of the society of the alumni will be held and the oration will be delivered by Hon. Edward L. Russell, of Mobile.

The alumni banquet will also be held on Tuesday. In the evening the annual meeting of the Alabama Historical Society will occur and the annual banquet of the Sigma Nu fraternity will take place. The sixty-seventh annual commencement takes place on Wednesday. The orations by graduates in the academic department and the conferring of degrees by the president will take place in the large dining room of the university. On Thursday evening and the following evening the Greek letter fraternities will give banquets.

The individual drill for the Mary Fearu medal resulted in a victory for C. Plowman, of Talladega, son of Congressman Plowman.

Alabama Miners To Meet.

Birmingham, Ala., June 19.—(Special.)—A state convention of miners will be held here tomorrow The call was issued some days ago by the executive committee of the Alabama district, United Mine Workers of America, and it is believed a large attendance will result The call for the meeting is as follows:

"To the Miners of Alabama—Greeting: There will be a state convention held in the city of Birmingham, in the clerks' hall, Nineteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, on Monday, June 20, 1898, for the purpose of cosidering the wage question and determining what prices shall be paid for mining coal for the coming contract year.

"The following will be the basis of representation, viz: One vote for fifty men or less, with one vote for every additional fifty or majority fraction thereof. Convention will be called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. promptly.

"W. R. FAIRLEY,
"President.

"JOHN KELLY,
"Secretary and Treasurer."

There will be delegates present from nearly every mining camp in the state. The miners will come instructed as to what to vote for. An advance is to be demanded of the companies. Committees will be appointed at the meeting to confer with the companies in reference to the advance. Pratt City miners want an advance. The companies have not been heard 42½ cents per ton. Blue creek miners are said to be wanting more than 5 cents advance. The companies have not been heard giving an expression as to whether they will grant an advance. A refusal to grant any advance whatever will mean a strike most certain. The miners in Alabama are well organized now and the demand for an advance is quite general.

Expect Restoration of Wages.

Birmingham, Ala., June 19.—(Special.)—The many employees of the Louisville and Nashville railroad in this section are patiently awaiting the first of July, when they anticipate reinstatements of the 10 per cent to wages which was taken off three or four years ago at the beginning of the great depression which swept over this country. A prominent official of the road, when spoken to on the subject, said: "Mr. Smith, the president of the road, in speaking to a committee of employees who called on him a few months since, asking that the wages be restored to what they were in 1893, told the men that the 10 per cent might be reinstated on the 1st of July, provided the earnings of the road kept up. The earnings since then have been keeping up and an increase larger and larger over the preceding four years is noted. I cannot see why the promise made is not carried out." The employees are not idling much in this section, that great system of railroads having every bit of their rolling stock in use hereabouts. The 10 per cent advance in wages is being patiently waited for and the event will be a joyful one.

Crooked Book Agent.

Birmingham, Ala., June 19.—(Special.)—D. W. Mansfield, of Atlanta, representing the D. Appleton & Co., of New York, has been in Birmingham for the last few days looking after the company's interests here. One of the agents, H. Cole, last week did some collecting hereabouts which he was not authorized to do and Mr. Mansfield came here to see about the matter. A reward of $25 was offered for the arrest of Cole. The latter took orders for a very expensive set of scientific publications. It is alleged that he went to two or three of the purchasers and discounted the bills at a great per cent and pocketed the receipts, or rather did not account for them. Cole is an Englishman and a very smooth talker. A warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses was sworn out here and is now in the hands of the officers.

IN AN AWKWARD POSITION.

Hull Bill and Army Regulations Do Not Agree.

Montgomery, Ala., June 16.—(Special.)—A blunder on the part of some official of the United States army has put several of the ranking officers of the Alabama volunteers in an awkward position. The Hull bill provides that volunteer regiments which enlist intact shall be mustered in with all of their officers The army regulations provide for only two majors to a regiment, and no battalion adjutants. The Alabama national guard regulations provide for three majors. When the difference in the regulations was brought to the governor's attention he wrote the adjutant general regarding the matter. Adjutant General Corbin wrote him on May 19th as follows:

"The war department authorizes the mustering into the service of the United States of one major and one extra lieutenant as adjutant for each battalion, as organized under your state laws. The regimental adjutant must be a lieutenant."

The governor then proceeded to make appointments of a third major and three additional battalion adjutants for each of the Alabama regiments. Captains One Ayre, of the Johnston Rifles, of Decatur, and W. W. Brandon, of the Warrior Guards, of Tuscaloosa, were appointed majors. It now appears that the mustering officers at Mobile decline to muster in the two new majors and their several adjutants on the ground that the army regulations do not provide for them. Governor Johnston is conferring with the adjutant general regarding the matter, and it is believed that the latter will not reverse the opinion expressed in his letter of May 19th, but will order the additional majors to be mustered in.

MADRID IS STILL HOPEFUL.

Reported Message of President McKinley Is Not Liked.

Madrid, June 19.—The statement that President McKinley has sent to Admiral Cervera and General Pando a message saying that he would hold them personally responsible for the lives of Lieutenant Hobson and his men, has produced a disagreeable impression here in military circles as showing that President McKinley distrusts the military honor of the Spaniards who, on their part, despise all threats.

Such messages, it is declared, render the future exchange of the prisoners most unlikely.

Private telegrams received here from Cuba say that during the last attack by the American ships upon Santiago de Cuba a Spanish shell struck upon the deck of one of the attacking ships, sweeping off all the men there. Another shell, according to the same authority, struck the funnel of a cruiser, doing much damage.

The Havana government is displaying great energy. Fourteen university professors who fled through fear of the results of the war have been dismissd.

The blockading vessels, the telegrams say, continue inactive.

Captain Aunon, the minister of marine, refuses to give any information regarding the destination of Admiral Camara's squadron.

The Spanish papers declare that the statements that the bodies of American marines killed at Guantanamo were mutilated by the Spanish troops and similar sentiments regarding the loss of the Maine are made with the object of inflaming the American populace.

Camara's Squadron at Cartagena.

Admiral Camara's squadron arrived at Cartagena Saturday evening with Captain Aunon, minister of marine, who inspected the Lepanto. The destination of the fleet is not known, but it is believed that Admiral Camara will keep in touch with home ports, and that the squadron will be used to deceive the Americans.

Captain Aunon reports that the Lepanto and the cruisers Cardenal Cisneros and Princess de Asturias will be ready for sea in a month.

The cabinet council had a long session today. The decisions are kept strictly secret.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolffe, the British ambassador, had another long conference today with Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs.

In the course of conservative conversation today an important politician said he did not believe that Germany would do anything in the Philippines on behalf of Spain. Nor had he any faith in help from the European powers.

"If Admiral Camara is successful in the Philippines," he said, "it will be of assistance to Spain in adjusting peace, but no power or combination of powers is likely to oppose America's policy. Should the liberals retire, the next government will take the earliest opportunity to negotiate for peace."

General Blanco has cabled to General Correa, minister of war, an indignant denial of the charges that the Spaniards at Guantanamo mutilated the American dead.

SUPPLY SHIP PASSES THE FLEET.

General Shafter and His Army Was Well on Its Way.

Key West, Fla., June 19.—A United States supply ship arrived here this morning from Guantanamo, which place she left on Thursday last. From interviews with some of those on board the vessel it was learned that 100 Cubans who had joined the United States marines when a landing was effected, fought gallantly and rendered assistance to the Americans, their aid being specially valuable in the work of throwing up entrenchments.

On the way here the supply ship passed the fleet of transports having on board the army of General Shafter with the convoy of warships. The vessels were in excellent order and the lines were well closed up.

WANT TO REPAIR THE CABLE.

French Owners Anxious To Restore the Line Between Cuba and Hayti.

Mole St. Nicholas, June 19.—For several days the French Cable Company has been trying to re-establish its broken cable between here and Guantanamo and Santiago.

Its repair steamer Mancel finally sailed yesterday from here to make the repairs so that commercial business, which has been interrupted for the past ten days, can again be accepted by the French cable's line.

It is understood that the United States authorities will permit this cable to be worked commercially under the supervision of its censor, as is the case with the cable between Havana and Key West.

SANTOS SEES CERVERA'S FLEET.

Cuban Pilot Declares Santiago Cannot Hold Out Much Longer.

Key West, June 18.—Juan Santos, a Cuban pilot, who arrived here this morning on board of an American warship, reports that he entered Santiago de Cuba and found there a Spanish garrison of 15,000 men. He adds that the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet, lying at that port, are the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, two small cruisers, two torpedo boats and the Reina Mercedes, which had been stripped of her guns for the purpose of using them to reenforce the land batteries. The masts of the sunken collier Merrimac were visible above the water.

The pilot further says that the Spanish war vessels were fully manned, but the crews were discouraged and disappointed. He thinks that Morro castle is the only fort not silenced by Rear Admiral Sampson, who, he says, keeps a steady watch and opens fire as soon as work is attempted by the Spaniards on shore. Morro castle, he alleges, where Lieutenant Hobson and the other brave men of the Merrimac are now confined, was not fired upon, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius sending her projectiles over the bluff into the channel.

The land approaches to Santiago de Cuba are heavily guarded, but the artillery is insignificant.

Other information given by the pilot is that one Spanish colonel and seventeen men who were taken prisoners by the Cubans at Guantanamo, are on the collier Abarenda, and have been offered in exchange for Lieutenant Hobson and his companions. The hospital ship Solace has over twenty wounded Cubans aboard.

The health of the marines who have landed in Cuba is excellent, and good health also prevails on board the vessels of the American fleet. The American officers speak highly of the efficiency and bravery of the Cuban soldiers.

What You Get

When You Buy Medicine Is of Vital Importance

Get Only That Which Has Been Tested by Experience.

Get that which has cured thousands of others afflicted as you are; that which the whole people are taking for scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh and other diseases due to impure blood. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and only Hood's and you may take it with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists and it is backed by a record of cures unequaled by any other medicine. Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are matters of common knowledge in almost every hamlet in the land. If you have pimples, sores, eruptions; if you are weak, tired and run down, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hoods Sarsaparilla.

McARTHUR WILL BE IN COMMAND

Third Philippine Expedition Has Been Assigned to Vessels.

San Francisco, June 19.—It is now definitely announced that the third expedition to the Philippines will be commanded by Brigadier General Arthur McArthur. Major General Merritt may accompany this force, though he had expected to remain here until the departure of the fourth fleet of transports. The various commands for the third expedition have been assigned to steamers as follows:

Morgan City—First Idaho and the Nebraska recruits.

City of Para—Thirteenth Minnesota.

Indiana—The battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States infantry.

Ohio—First Wyoming, batteries G and L, Third United States artillery.

Valencia—First north Dakota.

Dull Day at Mobile Camp.

Mobile, Ala., June 19.—(Special.)—Not even Sunday was made an exception under the general order at camp here, prohibiting any one, commissioned officer or enlisted man, from leaving without permission from General Schwan, commanding the division; consequently the men passed a monotonous day in quarters. Religious services were held as usual.

General W. C. Oates visited the Alabama boys informally. He has received no orders and does not know what regiments will be assigned him.

Recruits for Texas and Louisiana regiments are coming in rapidly, but few have arrived for Colonel Higdon's and Colonel Cox's command. They desire that the press urge volunteers to come forward at once and fill up the war quota; else other regiments may be given preference when the next expedition is made up, and this may occur at any time in the near future.

HIGH OFFICIALS HAD A DAY OFF.

The State, Navy and War Department Buildings Were Deserted.

Washington, June 19.—The big state, war and navy building presented almost a deserted appearance today, in marked contrast to the rush and bustle of business on week days. Of the high officials who, since the war began, have found it necessary to spend a part of each Sunday in their offices, only a few were to be seen today.

Adjutant General Corbin, one of the hardest worked officials in the service of the government, was at his desk as usual. Captain Crowninshield was also at the navigation bureau for several hours. No news of importance, however, was received from any direction.

The transports with the troops for Santiago are expected to arrive not later than some time tomorrow, but nothing of special interest beyond the fact of their arrival is anticipated for two or three days at the earliest.

The landing of an army on a hostile coast, it is pointed out, is not a matter of a few hours even under favorable circumstances, and therefore the officials will not be surprised if a forward land movement is not begun before late in the present week.

At the white house the usual Sunday quiet prevailed. The president attended church in the morning and spent the remainder of the day with Mrs. McKinley and their guests.

Spanish Fleet Is Sighted.

Gibraltar, June 19.—The captain of a British steamer which arrived here today reports that he sighted the Spanish squadron off Cape Gata, a promonotory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, forming the eastern limit of the gulf of Almeria.

McLaurin Calls for His Quota.

Jackson, Miss., June 19.—Governor McLaurin will call out six additional companies of two battalions with one lieutenant colonel, two majors, two assistant surgeons, under instructions from Secretary Alger.

Cruiser Columbia at Sea Again.

New York, June 19.—The United States cruiser Columbia, which has been undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard since Decoration Day, left the yard in command of Captain Sands at 2 o'clock today, and passed out to sea an hour later.

Forecast for Today.

Georgia and Alabama—Showers and thunderstorms; warmer in northern portions; southerly winds.

Pitts' Carminative

Aids Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
Cures Cholera Infantum,
Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Teething Children,

And all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and

NEVER FAILS

to give satisfaction.

A Few Doses will Demonstrate its Superlative Virtues.

WILL DISPOSE OF HAWAIIAN MATTER

Senate Will Consider Annexation Question During the Week.

CONCLUSION WILL BE REACHED

Friends of the Measure Assert That They Can Win Without Trouble.

MAJORITY OF SENATORS ARE PLEDGED

Advocates of Annexation Declare That the Session Will Be Prolonged Indefinitely if the Opponents Attempt To Protract the Situation.

Washington, June 19.—The Hawaiian question comes to the front again in the senate during the present week, but under somewhat different circumstances from those which attended its presentation at the beginning of the session. The purpose was then, as it is now, to secure the annexation of the islands to the United States, but the effect at that time was to secure this result by means of a treaty, whereas the present course is through the instrumentality of a joint resolution. On the first occasion the matter was considered in executive session with the public excluded, while now the doors are to be thrown open and the world invited.

What the outcome of the discussion may be or when a vote will be reached, no one will undertake to say positively. The friends of annexation assert that there is no possible doubt of their ability to pass the resolution and say they have forty-six senators, or one more than a quorum pledged to remain the same until the question can be decided, while the opposing leaders declare that forty-eight senators have assured them they will vote to adjourn in preference to remaining in session indefinitely for the consideration of the Hawaiian question.

Advocates Won't Speak.

The advocates of annexation declare they will make no speeches, leaving the opponents to occupy all the time to be consumed; the opposition say they are willing to make speeches if compelled to do so, but that if forced to do this they will insist that the friends of the measure shall maintain a constant quorum in the senate chamber. They also predict that the annexationists will find themselves compelled to participate in the proceedings, as they expect to advance points which will demand refutation or at least reply. In view of this generally contradictory condition one can only base prediction upon general condition.

There is no doubt, in the first place, that the annexationists have a majority in the senate if a vote can be reached. If a vote could be got now the result would be about fifty-four for annexation to thirty-five against in full senate.

Won't Remain Too Long.

Of these fifty-four senators there are, however, quite a number who are not zealous and in whose minds all doubt as to the policy of the acquisition of outside territory has not been overcome. These senators as a rule are not disposed to remain in session for any length of time during the summer months to consider Hawaiian annexation. Most of the senators of this class are republicans, and there are probably a sufficient number of them under normal circumstances to join with the democrats to force adjournment. They find themselves confronted, however, with the request of the administration to remain and pass the resolution as a war measure and some of them are disposed to sink their own preferences in obedience to the presidential wish.

The gossip as to the probability of a postponement until a fixed day in the next session increases and many persons are predicting that this will be the outcome of the contest. A test vote probably will be secured Monday on the taking up of the resolution, as it will be necessary in order to get it up to displace other measures on the calendar.

Conference Report in the House.

Much of the time of the house this week will be devoted to consideration of conference reports. The general deficiency bill will be passed and among prominent measures likely to be considered are the anti-scalping and banking and currency bills. Those in charge of the latter measure have not determined whether they will urge consideration this week or not, but in the case the majority sentiment of the republicans favors the taking up of the measure, no obstacle will be presented by the committee on rules or by the speaker.

The house will await with much interest the course of the Hawaiian resolutions in the senate. Upon that will depend early adjournment, members generally conceding that the senate has the key to the situation.

BRUNSWICK IS NOW READY.

A Site Found Which Would Make a Fine Encampment Ground.

Brunswick, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—On receipt of the news about Brunswick being selected for a camp site, Congressman Brantley was wired for confirmation. No reply came and it was afterwards learned that Mr. Brantley was not in Washington.

In an interview tonight with President C. Downing, of Brunswick's board of trade, he stated that as far as that body was officially advised they knew nothing about the location of a camp here. In the matter of camping facilities President Downing named an ideal spot which will probably be secured and tendered the war board. This is located at Pelicanville, a suburb of Brunswick, which is situated about three miles out by water and one and a half miles by land. At Pelicanville there are 3,000 acres of available land, two artesian wells which throw many hundred gallons a minute and dock room facilities for loading fifteen steamers at one time. The terminal facilities of the Southern railroad are located here and in the river which fronts the place there is safe anchorage for over 100 ships.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS BURNED.

One of the Oldest Blocks in Savannah Destroyed by Fire.

Savannah, Ga., June 19.—The old Habersham rice mills, a block of the oldest buildings in Savannah, one of them having been built in 1828, were destroyed by fire this evening. The fire was started by a lightning bolt which struck the western side of the building near a chaff bin. The fire was an exceedingly hot one and the heavy rain that was falling had little effect on it.

The property was insured for about $23,-000. Two witnesses of the lightning stroke, B. Golden, and a clerk at the Baltimore wharf, stated they saw the thunderbolt hit upon a corner on the western side, carrying down with it a dozen bricks. It was twenty minutes later when the smoke was seen coming out of the buildings.

The land upon which these old buildings stood was granted by the crown to John Gordon in 1761, and came by sale into possession of John Roe, whose sister, Isabella, married Hon. Joseph Habersham, postmaster general under President Washington. That is how it came into the possession of the Habersham family, which with the family of Daniel Blake, has owned it ever since.

Blake was an enthusiastic admirer of Henry Clay, and when he was a candidate for the presidency, Mr. Blake fitted up one of the mills intending to give a ball to the citizens of Savannah in Mr. Clay's honor, but Clay was not elected and the ball went by default.

The old mill has been operated for about three years by John Screven, Jr. This is the third rice mill fire in Savannah in the last five years and each of them have been disastrous. Mr. Screven formerly ran the lower rice mill, which was destroyed by fire at a loss of $75,000 about three years ago.

000. About $6,000 worth of rice was destroyed, but was fully covered by insurance.

M. S. and D. A. Bycks, stationery and printing house, was damaged by fire this evening. The estimated loss is $8,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

State and Congressional Delegates.

Waycross, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committe of Ware county met yesterday at the courthouse and selected delegations to two important political conventions, as follows:

For the state convention at Atlanta, Hon. Leon A. Wilson and Mayor A. M. Knight; alternates, Henry Strickland, Jr., and D. H. Bennett.

For the congressional convention at Valdosta, Solicitor General John W. Bennett and Dr. J. M. Spence; alternate, District Chairman John C. McDonald and W. S. Booth.

Interesting Legislative Race in Ware.

Waycross, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—The arbitration committee appointed by Legislative Candidates Toomer and Bennett held a preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of Former State Senator L. A. Wilson, and discussed the relative strength of the two candidates without arriving at a decision. It was agreed, however, that the committee would meet again next Thursday and decide the matter.

Death of Mrs. George H. Jones.

Norcross, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—Mrs. George H. Jones, wife of Colonel G. H. Jones, ex-principal keeper of penitentiary, died early Sunday morning after a lingering illness of several months, at the residence of her husband at this place. Mrs. Jones was an excellent Christian lady and beloved by all who knew her.

Mr. Crawley at Home.

Waycross, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—Mr. W. F. Crawley, who has just graduated at the law department of the state university at Athens, has returned home and will begin the practice of law at once in this city. He will occupy offices with his brother, J. L. Crawley, solicitor general of the city court.

Dr. Monk Stirring Them Up.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 19.—(Special.)—Dr. Alonzo Monk, of Centenary Methodist church, tonight created a sensation by denouncing the police officials and the police commissioners of Chattanooga because of the "notorious fact that saloons are doing an open business on Sunday and gambling is rampant." He declared that the commissioners and the officers who were tolerating these evils were violating their official oaths, and should be impeached and made to step down and out of office. The church was crowded to the doors and the sermon created a great stir.

Suspicious Circumstances.

Nashville, Tenn., June 19.—(Special.)—ensational developments in the failure of Mrs. R. Kline, at Pulaski, will probably lead to criminal prosecution. Numerous civil suits have already been filed. The assets were only $3,000, with liabilities of over $9,000, but suspicious circumstances led to a search being made, which revealed several thousand dollars' worth of laces, ribbons and silks and other valuable stock concealed in out of the way places.

Clarke County's Ticket.

Athens, Ga. June 19.—(Special.)—The populists of Clarke county met yesterday and put out the following ticket: For representative, Joseph W. Brightwell; for sheriff, J. M. F. Watson; for clerk, Levi J. Hemrick; for tax collector T. N. Lester; for tax receiver, B. J. Porterfield; for treasurer, Joseph E. Bradberry.

Clarke will at the election in October roll up her usual democratic majority.

Industrial Institute and College.

Columbus, Miss., June 19.—(Special.)—Bishop Charles B. Galloway preached the thirteenth annual commencement sermon before the graduating class of the Industrial Institute and college in the chapel oft hat institution at 10 o'clock this morning and at night delivered the annual address before the Young Women's Christian Association. Governor McLaurin has written a letter to a friend in this city stating that he would be here to witness the closing exercises of the school, but as yet has not arrived. He will probably reach the city tomorrow.

Engineer and News Agent Killed.

Easton, Pa., June 19.—A passenger train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey was wrecked six miles above Mauch Chunk this evening. The engineer, Richard McHale, of Easton, and the news agent, Charles Ebner, of South Easton, were killed. Wilfred Yeomans, fireman, and Charles Taylor, baggage master, both of Easton, were badly hurt. The disaster was caused by spreading rails.

Better Demand for Discount.

London, June 19.—There has been a slightly better demand for discount as the half year approaches, but the improvement in rates is purely temporary. The stock exchange was dull and prices relapsed generally. The chief feature was the collapse of from two to three per cent in Brazilians on the publication of the funding scheme. American railways securities showed a distinct all around decline, but the undertone was strong, and any favorable war news would undoubtedly have a quick effect.

ENGLISHMEN BUY THE JELLICO MINES

Big Syndicate Secures Option of Valuable Tennessee Property.

MILLIONS ARE INVOLVED IN IT

Option of Ninety Days Is Given on Big Area of Coal Lands.

THE TRADE HAS BEEN CONSUMMATED

British Capital Will Push the Coal Industry in Tennessee and Kentucky Mountains.

Louisville, June 19.—All the coal mines in the Jellico district will soon be transferred to an English syndicate. At a meeting between those interested in the property and representatives of British capital, in Knoxville, Tenn., Friday, the deal was practically consummated, and all that remains now to be done is to receive the money and transfer the deeds.

Messrs. E. T. Halsey, Hywel Davis and Powhattan A. Toldridge, who represented the Louisville interests at the meeting, returned today and are well satisfied with the prospects. The English syndicate secured an option of ninety days on all the mines, all papers being signed by them to that end, while the owners are instructed that all deeds be executed preparatory to the transfer as soon as the money is paid, which is to be done within the specified ninety days.

This will close one of the largest coal deals ever consummated in this country, and will bring millions of dollars into Louisville and other parts of Kentucky.

The deal was negotiated by Messrs. McCrosky, Morton & Jerome, who represent the millions of English capital, and who will return to London, where the necessary arrangements will be made to take charge of the mining property.

The Jellico coal district is owned by the following companies:

The Hywel Davis Coal Company, lessee of the Main Jellico Mountain Coal Company, 2,200 acres.

The Bird's-Eye Jellico Coal Company, 8,575 acres.

The Jellico Coal Mining Company, 2,492 acres.

The Proctor Coal Mining Company, 6,262 acres.

The East Tennessee Coal Company and its lessee, the Indian Mountain Coal Company, 2,200 acres.

The Fall Branch Coal Company, 1,500 acres.

The Wooldridge Jellico Coal Company, 4,000 acres.

The Standard Coal and Coke Company, 5,500 acres.

Total acreage is about 33,000. The mines all lie in Whitley county, Kentucky, and Campbell county, Tennessee. They cover about 121 square miles, with the exception of a few acres owned by Williamsburg people.

SPY WANTS TO ENLIST IN ARMY.

Spaniard Seeks a Place Under Merritt in San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 19.—The greatest excitement prevailed in Camp Merritt over the report that leaked out to the effect that one of the most noted and daring of Spanish spies had been captured in camp. It was reported that the man enlisted in one of the regular regiments of infantry.

An investigation revealed the fact that the spy has not yet been apprehended, but it is known that the government has recently received reliable information that leads it to believe that Spain has a spy in Camp Merritt. The nature and source of the government's information are not known to officers here, but the war department has issued ironclad orders to the commanding officers to make a close investigation of every man who enlists. It can be reliably stated that the government fears a certain well-known informer, whose name for the present is withheld.

It is known that the government's information leads it to believe this man is in San Francisco with the purpose of enlisting in one of the regiments, even if he has not already done so. The man is said to have been secretly employed by DeLome when he was in Washington and it is said he is the direct agent of Sagasta.

SAGASTA HAS NO FAITH IN IT.

Premier Does Not Believe Germany Will Interfere.

London, June 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Official circles attach little importance to the rumors of German interference.

"Questioned privately with reference to the reported remark of the captain of the German warship Irene at a champagne luncheon with Spanish staff officers in the Philippines a few days ago, to the effect that the Americans would never annex the Philippines while William remained emperor, Senor Sagasta made the remark that German officials do not make publicly such crude statements, and that the German government, when it wishes to reveal its intentions, will choose other channels."

SPANIARDS ARE NOT DAUNTED.

Spain Declares She Will Continue the Fight Against America.

London, June 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, thinks Captain General Augusti would only have resigned if he had intended to organize resistance elsewhere, perhaps at Iloilo.

"The government wishes it clearly understood that the fall of Manila does not in the least signify the surrender of Spanish rule in the rest of the islands or in other archipelagoes, where shortly vigorous measures will be taken to vindicate the rights of Spain against American invasion, with the assistance of native contingents who are still loyal in the Vizcaya, Mindanao and Mariana groups."

Suspected of Postoffice Robbery.

Richmond, Va., June 19.—M. J. Donovan and Charles Bourrett, claiming to belong in New York, have been arrested in Petersburg on suspicion of having committed the postoffice robbery at Virginia beach Friday night. They answer the description of men the postoffice inspectors have been looking for.

FAST MOVING ENGINE JUMPS THE TRACK

Three Men Are Killed on the Norfolk and Western Road.

TRAIN WAS UNDER GOOD SPEED

Engineer, Fireman and Mail Clerk Lose Their Lives in Wreck.

SEVERAL OF THE PASSENGERS WERE INJURED

Mail Clerk and Two Express Messengers Are Seriously Wounded Near Shawsville, Va.

Roanoke, Va., June 19.—Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 4 was wrecked at 12:45 p. m. today, two miles west of Shawsville. Three were killed and several injured.

The dead are:

ENGINEER AL. HOMER, Bristol, Va.
FIREMAN ED. SADLER, Bristol, Va.
MAIL CLERK A. S. FRANCIS, Marion, Va.

The injured are:

Mail Clerk I. V. Gill, Lynchburg, Va., seriously.

Two express messengers, names are not known.

Several passengers, names not known.

Engineer Horner was buried beneath his engine and Fireman Sadler was so badly scalded that he died two hours later.

The train was running down grade at the usual rate and just at the entrance of a cut the flange on the outside rail broke, derailing the engine. The mail coach jumped over the embankment and was overturned, being completely demolished.

Mail Clerk Francis had his neck broken. Mail Clerk Gill was severely injured, and how he escaped instant death is a miracle. The express car telescoped into the mass of debris, and the two messengers were badly shaken up. The front passenger car was derailed and a half a dozen passengers were injured, but none seriously.

A special train, bearing the officials and a corps of physicians, was dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and the remains of the killed and injured were brought to this city this evening.

WAGON AND STREET CAR COLLIDE

Three Persons Fatally Injured in St. Louis Last Night.

St. Louis, June 19.—A picnic party returning from Benton park in a wagon tonight collided with a street car on the Southern Electric road. The following were probably fatally injured.

George Hellenson, partially paralyzed.
Julius Bader, wounds in head.
William Holden, hurt internally.

The frightened horses immediately started to run, dragging the wreck of the wagon with them and throwing out all the occupants, a number of whom sustained minor injuries.

The ambulance was summoned and the three badly injured men were removed to the city hospital.

COMMENCEMENT AT DUE WEST.

Sixty-Five Graduates from Three Colleges.

Due West, S. C., June 19.—(Special.)—The fifty-ninth commencement of Erskine college, Due West, S. C., together with that of the Due West Female college and Erskine Theological seminary, constituted the greatest and in some respects the most important event in the history of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian church, under whose auspices these institutions exist.

Erskine college gave diplomas to twenty-two young men and two young ladies, two of the diplomas being for the post-graduate degrees of M. S. and M. A. The seminary graduated ten young men. The Female college conferred degrees on some thirty-five young ladies, making a total of over sixty-five graduates from this trinity of institutions, all located within a stone's throw of each other. As their constituency represents a denomination of less than 12,000 members, the record is a most remarkable one.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. S. R. Lyons, president-elect of Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill.; Rev. J. C. Galloway, Gastonia, N. C., and Rev. G. R. White, of Grimth, N. C.

The annual literary address was delivered by Hon. J. J. Lentz, of Columbus, O., who succeeded President McKinley from his congressional district. This was Mr. Lentz's second visit to Due West within six months, and the impression made by him on both occasions was of a most happy character.

Rev. W. M. Grier, D.D., LL. D., has just completed his twenty-seventh year as president, a term of service longer than that of any living college president in the south, and the college seems to be entering upon a career of unequaled prosperity, the number of students, graduates and income being larger than at any previous time.

Negroes Fight on Excursion Train.

Mariana, Ark., June 19.—A terrible fight occurred on board a Sunday excursion train returning to Wynne, Ark., carrying several hundred half drunken negroes. A difficulty between two women led to a free fight in which fifty shots were fired and razors and clubs used freely. Walter Allison, Pope Thomas and Mack Irven were killed. Two others were thrown through windows and probably killed, and pistol wounds, cuts and bruises were sustained by an unknown number.

Located Warships in Wrong Place.

London, June 19.—A special dispatch from Paris says that the French steamer Pictavia, Captain Blanc, from New York, May 29th, which has arrived at Marseilles, reports that she "was fired at by the Brooklyn near New York. The owners of the steamer will make a protest to the French government."

Utah City Burned to the Ground.

Park City, Utah, June 19.—The entire business portion of this city was burned to the ground today. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. There were no casualties.

IN THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The octopus has made its appearance in the Norwegian fiords.

It is said that the castor oil plant is abhorred by nearly all members of the animal kingdom.

During the siege of Paris 150,000 official dispatches were carried into the city by the "pigeon post.""

Over 4,000,000 frozen rabbits are annually exported to the London market from Victoria, Australia.

In some parts of central and south Africa a single firefly gives so much light that it illuminates a whole room.

During 1897 8,928 head of live stock in Switzerland were affected with foot and mouth diseases; of this number 1,141 were killed.

Some sheep were frightened by dogs at Grenoble, France, and 242 blindly "followed their leader" over a precipice 150 feet high.

LIVE POLITICS IN CITY OF MACON

The City Judgeship Race Grows Still More Interesting.

NEW CANDIDATES ANNOUNCED

Race Now Between Ross, Nottingham, Washington and Ryals.

THEY MAY GO TO THE GOVERNOR DIRECT

Eastman Carnival Week To Be a Great Success—Library Excursion to the Seashore.

Macon, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—The indications are that Hon. Warren D. Nottingham will not be the only member of the Macon bar to contest with Judge John P. Ross, the present incumbent, for the city court judgeship. It is said that Messrs. Hugh V. Washington and Edward L. Ryals may also be candidates, and it is not improbable there may be others. The contest promises to be interesting. It is not known whether the contestants will submit their claims to the bar of Macon for indorsement or go direct before the governor without any special candidate having the indorsement of the bar. If the candidates agree to be voted on by the bar and all retire but the one who receives the bar indorsement, the situation would be greatly simplified for Governor Candler, who will have the appointment of the judge.

Governor Atkinson has again appointed Dr. R. B. Barron, of Macon, a member of the board who will examine and pass on those who are to be designated as surgeons for the Third regiment of Georgia volunteers, of which Judge John S. Candler was yesterday appointed colonel. Dr. Barron is one of the leading physicians of Macon and eminently fitted for the duties assigned him by the governor.

Death of General Manager Jeff Lane.

General Manager Jeff Lane, of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, died suddenly this afternoon at 3 o'clock, of heart disease, at his residence on college street. His death was no special surprise, for he had been in bad health for some time, but it was unexpected at this particular time, for he was thought to be come better. Quite a while ago Mr. Lane had a severe attack of the grip, from which he never fully recovered. Later Bright's disease developed and his once powerful frame commenced to succumb to the disease, and he lost flesh rapidly, but he continued to go to his office until a few weeks ago he was prostrated with a severe attack and it was thought he would die. He improved, however, and came out again, and yesterday a week ago, when seen on the street car, appeared much better. Last Sunday he was attacked again, but within the past few days seemed improving and today appeared to his family much better. He ate dinner and soon after the fatal attack came on and he passed away suddenly.

The deceased was one of the best known men in Macon. He, with Willis B. Sparks and others, were the originators and builders of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad. He has been with the road from its incipiency to the hour of his death. Before entering upon the construction of the Georgia Southern he was a member of the hardware firm of Johnson & Lane, of Macon. The deceased was born in Hancock county about forty-nine years ago. He was a son of the late Colonel A. J. Lane, the well-known Georgian. The deceased married Miss Marion Reese, of Athens. Mrs. Lane and four children survive, namely, General Manager Julian Lane, of the Macon and Birmingham railroad; Mrs. G. C. Conner, Jr., Miss Fannie and Miss Marion Lane.

Mr. Lane was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He possessed a liberal heart and genial nature. His home life was ideal, being a most loving husband and devoted father. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at half-past 5 o'clock, from the family residence. Rev. H. O. Judd, of St. Paul's Episcopal church, will officiate.

Newsy Notes.

The South Macon district conference will meet Wednesday, June 22, at Barr church, near Macon. The conference is expected to be an interesting one. Rev. H. C. Brenton, of Oglethorpe, Ga., will preach Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

State Chemist George F. Payne is in the city.

Several from Macon will attend the Baptist Young People's Union of America, which meets at Buffalo, N. Y., July 14-17th.

B. Pearlman Arrested.

B. Pearlman, of the firm of Block & Co., of Valdosta, has been arrested on a warrant sworn out by E. A. Harris & Co., of Macon, charging him with obtaining credit under false representation. He was the buyer for the firm, and it is alleged while buying goods in Macon and Atlanta he made a false statement of the solvency of the concern. Pearlman was arrested a short time ago under a similar warrant from Atlanta and carried to that city, gave bond and returned to Valdosta.

Carnival at Eastman.

Quite a number of Maconites will attend the carnival at Eastman. The mayor and council have been invited as special guests The carnival will be given under the auspices of the Young Men's Business League. The parade Wednesday afternoon will be one of the principal features of the week. There will be a large number of business floats in the trades display. Governor Atkinson is expected to be present.

The commencement exercises of the public schools take place tonight.

Mr. Boone's Funeral.

The funeral services of Mr. W. L. Boone, the well-known Macon printer, were held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, under the auspices of the Macon Typographical Union No. 93, and were largely attended. Rev. H. C. Combs, of the Christian church, officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs. Luther George, John J. Cheney, W. S. Cherry, Philip Townsend, L. J. Kilburn, W. T. Anderson. Interment was at Riverside.

Library Excursions.

Messrs. George A. Smith, R. A. Nisbet, A. R. Tinsley, A. R. Freeman, W. T. Morgan, committee of arrangements, public library, announce that the Public Library Association, of Macon, will run a big excursion from Macon to Cumberland and St. Simons, via Southern railway, Saturday, June 25th.

Very low round-trip rates—To Cumberland Island pier $3, to St. Simon's island pier $2.75. Tickets to be sold Saturday night, June 25th, for special train leaving Macon at 10:15 p. m., arriving Brunswick 5:30 a. m. Returning, tickets will be good on all regular trains until and including special train, leaving Brunswick Monday night, June 27th, at 9:15 p. m., arriving Macon 5:15 Tuesday morning, June 28th. Two days' boating, surf bathing, fishing. A rare opportunity for a cheap and delightful trip. Ample accommodations for everybody.

Mrs. Walter Jones, of Atlanta, nee Miss Marie Bannon, is visiting relatives in Macon.

The drummers of Macon think of giving an excursion to Tybee at an early day. The question will be considered at the meeting of Post D, of the Travelers' Protective Association, next Saturday.

It is said that Rev. Bascom Anthony, pastor of the Vineville Methodist church, may go to Columbus to take charge of St. Paul's church, vice Rev. Dr. Dowman, who has been elected president of Emory college.

The Verger's Joke.

From The New York Tribune.

Miles, the picturesque old verger of Rochester cathedral, England, was showing a party through the crypt the other day, and pointed out a tablet, "Erected to



A DAINTY BREAKFAST

Can be enjoyed on warm mornings from any of the exquisite preparations in cereals that you will find here. Our wheatlet and cream of wheat, rolled oats, breakfast flakes, hominy, farina, rice, granose and cerealine, with a cup of our fine Mocha and Java coffee or Van Houten's cocoa, would tempt the most jaded palate.

A. W. FARLINGER.
321-329 Peachtree St.

Charles Dickens by His Executors." "Why," said a boy in the party, "is that the place where Charles Dickens was executed?" The dean, who was with the party, left it to inspect the work in the crypt. "You know," said Miles in a confidential whisper, "the dean says some funny things to me sometimes. I am the youngest of twelve. The other day the dean said to me, 'Miles, what a pity you never saw your eldest brother.' 'I did, sir, often,' said I. 'But you couldn't,' said the dean. 'Why not, sir?' I said. 'Because there was always ten Miles between you,' he says. Oh, he's remarkably dry at times." As a specimen of vergers' English it is said that a visitor who recently asked one of them about their duties received the reply, "I 'verge' down this aisle, and my companion 'verges' down the other."

A DARING BRITISHER.

He Was a Successful Blockade Runner During Our Civil War.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The most noted of all the blockade runners during the civil war was the Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart Hampton, since better known as Hobart Pasha. He was the third son of the earl of Buckinghamshire, and had entered the British navy in 1836, serving against the slavers in Brazilian waters and in the Baltic during the Crimean war. Having a great love for adventure, he engaged as a blockade runner, sailing under the name of Captain Roberts. His first vessel was a fine double-screw steamer, of 400 tons, 250 horse-power, 180 feet long, and 22 beam. His crew of 34 men were all English and received high pay. The hull of the vessel, the D—n, was painted a dull gray, and in order that no noise might be made, steam was blown off under water. Among other precautions taken was this one: It was ordered that there should be no male birds among the fowl taken on board for provisions, in order that untimely crowing might not at some critical moment betray the craft. On the first trip out from England Hobart Pasha, taking the advice of a southern lady whom he made inquiries of before starting, took on board among other merchandise, 1,000 pairs of corsets, a lucky venture on which he realized 1,100 per cent profit, when, after some exciting adventures, he had landed them safely at Wilmington. His main cargo consisted of heavy boxes, labeled "machinery," and was paid for by the confederate government in cotton. His closest call came at 11 o'clock on the morning of his arrival, when he suddenly found a federal steamer alongside the D—n. How the enemy had gotten there without the knowledge was a mystery. A stentorian voice called out: "Heave to in that steamer, or I'll sink you." It seemed as if all was over, but Hobart determined to try a ruse before giving up the craft, so he answered, "Aye, aye, sir, we are stopped." The cruiser was about eighty yards away. Orders could be heard given, and soon the boats were lowered, and the crews laughed and cheered as they came on for their supposed prize. Just as they reached the side of the D—n, however, the captain whispered down the tube into the engine room: "Full speed ahead," and she shot away and escaped.

On her return trip, as soon as the D—n left Wilmington harbor she was chased again and again made her escape. When daylight broke she was discovered, this time by a large paddle-wheel cruiser which chased her all day and must eventually have caught her had it not been for the friendly gulf stream, into which Hobart Pasha plunged his craft, changing her course so as to run with the current, while the cruiser, changing her course before entering the stream, could not make as good headway and was soon distanced. Eventually Hobart reached Nassau, where he remained until the dark nights came on again, when he started out upon his second run to Wilmington. Luck again favored him, and although he made four trips in all in the D—n, including one unsuccessful trip to get into Savannah, he was never caught, but returned to England and turned the vessel over to her second officer. Under the latter she was captured on her very next trip, but not before passing through an exciting adventure, in which her new commander greatly distinguished himself.

Hobart Pasha resumed blockade running, but when the last southern port was gone, after the fall of Fort Fisher, he gave up the enterprise. He entered the service of Turkey, and effectually checked the Greek blockade runners about the island of Crete. For this he was raised to the rank of pasha and made an admiral of the Ottoman fleet.

WAR JOKES FOR SALE.

A Large and Select Assortment That Can Be Had Cheap.

From Judge.

We have on hand a select assortment of war gags, which we are willing to dispose of at ridiculously low figures. Read over the following catalogue and judge for yourselves:

One—Congressional library was shut up for fear the magazines would blow up. Joke—screamingly funny. Original price $25. Our price 3 cents.

Two—Wind blew up the river. Indescribably amusing. A little frayed on the edges, but otherwise in good condition. Others charge $56. Our price 7 cents.

Three—One of our iron vessels went down with all hands on board. It was the Holland. Terribly fascinating. With explanatory footnotes for folks that do not see things till next morning. Rather shop-worn, but good as new. Publishers' price $4. Our price 5 cents.

Four—Fleet of Spanish mackerel coming up the bay. Transcendentally idiotic. Rather dilapidated. Others charge bayonets. Our price 'steen cents.

Five—Caught a Spanish spy in the Continental hotel in the act of blowing up the speaking tube. Awfully exhilarating. With gilt top and deckle edge cover. Original price $26. Our price 15 cents.

Six—Cantharides, or Spanish fly witticisms in select lots and tract form. For gratuitous distribution.

Seven—Chinese steamer chased American cruiser to get in its wash. Quite new. Only one more copy left. "No tickee no shirtee" design on cover. Publishers' price $17. Our price same.

Eight—The Spanish navy is at Cadiz—it at Cape Verde—is at Porto Rico—is coming—was last seen off Newfoundland—is chasing itself around Cape Horn. Exquisitely eccentric—the best joke of the season. Entirely new. Just out. Original price only $10. Ten per cent and 5 per cent off for spot cash.

Human Nature Likes Pets.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

They call them mascots in the language of the camp. The word is the cover for the expression of the soldiers' affections. The brawny Missourian, carrying about in the hollow of his arm a half-grown rabbit and occasionally touching it with a caress so delicate that the shy creature forgets to shrink, hasn't any thought of luck to come from the possession. He has found something which affords a vent for the sympathetic and emotional of his nature. You can't take a young American volunteer away from home and social surroundings and make of him in a week a machine to fight and kill. It is human nature for the regiments to have pets, and the freshest from home the command the more in number and extravagant in character the pets by misnomer called mascots. The Missourians who received from the hands of a little girl at Athens, O., her rabbit as they came through to Camp Alger have preserved it and tamed it until the bunny hops among the tents and refuses all opportunities to escape. The self-appointed guardians take it out in the woods to pasture on the tenderest grass and it hops back to camp with a loyalty to its possessors which is wonderful.

As interesting as the lavish expression of the soldiers' sentiments toward their pets is the appreciative response of the brute creation to the enforced adoption. There doesn't seem to be any representative of animal creation which will not take kindly to camp life and to men in uniform after the first strangeness wears off. Of course the mascot dog is the head of the list. There is in canine disposition a liking for vagabondage which answers quickly to the invitation. When the volunteers visit Washington for a day off the dogs follow them back to camp. The higher the strain of blood, the more luxurious the home kennel of the dog, the more willing he seems to be to quit his comforts and enlist with the soldiers at a snap of the fingers or an encouraging look. You may see on the curbstone in Washington a group of soldiers gathering strength for the long tramp to Georgetown and over the aqueduct bride to the Falls Church electric cars. Beside them will squat the fox-hound of costly pedigree looking up in their faces with admiration and confidence. And when the soldiers slowly get upon their feet and move off the dog follows with an air of "Whither thou goest I will go."

"GROWING UP" IN JAPAN.

The Boy Becomes of Age at Fifteen Years and Is Given a New Name.

When he is three years old, he begins to wear the obi, a girdle, three inches wide, which confines the kimono, a loose sort of garment, and the main part of the Japanese national dress, for both children and grown people. The putting on of the obi is the occasion of another family feast; and a very important garment it is, for it corresponds to pockets in an American boy's trousers. The front part of the kimono, above the obi, is also used as a pocket; and the long, wide sleeves, sewed up at the lower end, make two very big ones.

When fifteen years old, the boy becomes of age, and a third family festival occurs. Another name is given him, and his hair is allowed to grow all over the head, like a man's. Previous to this time the head is shaved so as to allow the hair to grow only in spots of tufts, the place of the tufts varying up to the age of ten, when the crown only is shaved. At this festival celebrating his majority the manner of friends and relatives changes toward him, and while the day before he was still addressed as a child, now he is addressed in the ceremonious forms required by Japanese etiquette. The title of respect, san, is henceforth added to his name, even by those nearest and dearest. These titles, san, sama, always follow the name, and are never prefixed as with our "Mr." For example, a boy whose name is Kiyoshi will be called Kioyoshi-san. In his responses to the kind speeches made to him, the boy shows that he understands the new honors that have come upon him, and that he is now ready to apply himself to the serious business of life.

It used to be a great thing to be born a samurai (sah-moo-ri) boy baby in Japan. The samurai were soldiers and scholars, and were entirely apart from and above the ordinary people. They could not engage in any business, nor could they marry into another class. This has all been changed since the Japanese revolution of 1867-68. The people are now divided into two large classes,—the heimin (ha-meen), or commoners, the shizoku (shee-zo-koo), or gentry—and all have equal rights under the law. The average boy's success in life depends upon his own abilities, and the use he makes of the teaching he may have.

The first thing the samurai baby needed after he was put in his nurse's arms was a sword. Rather a queer thing for a baby to have, but then this baby was a samurai! No matter if the tiny hand could not grasp the handle, his nurse carried it for him; and when the obi became a part of his dress, the sword was fastened to it and hung by his side. To be sure, it was a wooden sword, but what of that? It was the badge of his rank, and must go wherever he did all day long, and when he went to bed it was laid close by. "The sword is the soul of the samurai" is an old Japanese saying, and it was thus early fastened to his side, that he might become used to grasping it from infancy.

When our young samurai reached the age of seven, it was a day of great rejoicing. At the family festival two real metal swords were fastened to the obi, one on each side. The edges, however, were blunt, and accidents were further guarded against by having the swords so fastened in their sheaths that the young swordsman could not draw them out. These were now his constant companions until, at the age of fifteen, the weapons handed down in this family took their place.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Of the population of Spain more than 50,000 are gypsies.

Mexico has an area of 751,00 square miles, or nearly one-fourth that of the United States.

The Japanese have a custom of celebrating the blossoming of fruit trees by a general holiday.

An army physician says he has discovered that pure olive oil taken internally will cure enteric fever.

The desert of Sahara is as large as all that portion of the United States lying west of the Mississippi.

During the past three years the number of sheep raised in New Zealand has fallen from 56,000,000 to 43,000,000.

A novel and simple cure for the headache is announced. It is for the sufferer to walk backward for about ten minutes.

South Dakota is third in the list of gold producing states. The aggregate of gold produced in the state last year was $5,829,-573.

"Fusil" was the old name for the flint lock, to distinguish it from the match lock, and fusileers were those who carried fusils.

At Gonoatoa, in the South seas, every man, woman or child on that island who does not go to church at least three times a week, is liable to be arrested and fined.

A new law adopted in Italy requires that every employer shall, at his own cost, provide for his workmen compensation for all accidents, the consequences of which last more than five days.

A Pennsylvania woman has invented a dustpan which is designed to fit in a doorway to take up the dirt as it is swept over the sill, the pan telescoping near the center, so it can be extended to fit any door.

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ATLANTA, GA., June 20, 1898.

The University Chancellorship.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. Boggs as chancellor of the University of Georgia precipitates a very important duty upon the shoulders of the trustees of that institution.

The question at stake is one much wider than the personality of the man who is to be chancellor. The life of every chancellor of an educational institution forms a chapter in its history, and these chapters should be built upward instead of on a common level. Each officer upon undertaking his duty, did so under conditions and requirements which had outgrown those of the preceding occupant. This is necessarily so in the line of progress. During the incumbency of a chancellor there is, of course, a certain policy by which he is guided and a certain excellency which he has to attain. When he passes away and the governing board has to take up anew the question of supplying an administrative officer, it must deal with the policy of the office as well as with the personality of the man who is to fill it.

The history of the Georgia university is largely the history of the state. The chancellors of that institution have furnished a succession of great and noble men, each of whom beginning where his predecessor had left off, sought to advance and to raise to a higher standard the institution of which he was the head. It is for this reason that The Constitution now calls attention to the importance which spreads out before the trustees. An immense revolution has taken place in the economy of the world. Educated men are now needed more than ever, and the diversity of that education has become a matter of profound concern.

If Georgia is to remain a purely agricultural state, relying upon foreign talent in all of the expert lines of knowledge and manipulation, then she might be content to go on in the old course; but Georgia is not content with any such position. An empire in territory, with a populatoin of vast ambition and inventive skill, she wishes to keep in the front rank of the most aggressive communities of the world. In order to do so she must provide more than ever for the liberal education of her citizens, and it becomes necessary for those in charge of her educational institutions to give the closest care to the requirements made necessary by the new condition of things. Therefore it is that the trustees of the university are urged to raise themselves up to the importance of the occasion, and to discuss most earnestly such changes or enlargements as should be made in the management and course of study of the university. Having thoroughly digested the work which is necessary to be done, a chancellor should be elected in whom is combined the education, the skill, the discipline and the knowledge of human nature which is necessary to perform the greatest good. Such a man can be found, and it is to be hoped that the trustees will not feel hampered by any previous policies or alignments in the filling of this most important office.

The University of Georgia should be raised to be the very highest standard possible, and in order to do this, it should have for a chancellor a man who is fully alive to the work.

Foreign Missionary Work.

The pessimist is frequently heard to say that the efforts which foreign missionaries are making under the auspices of the various evangelical churches to bring about the world's conversion are wholly fruitless and that the darkness of superstition which broods over heathendom today is just as dense as it was at the commencement of the Christian era.

This observation is totally at variance with the facts. To go no further than the frontier of the present century we find that the proclamation of the gospel has been attended with magnificent results in all quarters of the globe. In 1800 there were barely more than two hundred foreign missionaries at work in heathen countries, while the number of heathen converts scarcely aggregated 50,000; but today there are 6,000 foreign missionaries at work in benighted lands, supported by 30,000 native evangelists, while the number of heathen converts closely approximates 3,000,000. Such is the noble response which the Christian world in this nineteenth century has made to the parting injunction of the Nazarene: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Unless present indications are deceptive the coming century will accomplish more than any of its predecessors toward widening the bounds of Christendom. Influences are already at work in the two great continents of Africa and Asia which are destined to accomplish marvelous results and ere another hundred years have elapsed tremendous strides will have been taken in the direction of the world's complete evangelization. So it seems that the self-sacrifice of foreign missionaries who have given up the ties of home to labor in the cause of Christ beyond the seas has not been made in vain. Instead of being discouraged therefore, Christians should take fresh hope, seeing that triumph is written in flaming letters upon the banner of the cross.

The Supreme Court Primary.

In the coming state primary for the selection of candidates for the vacancies in the supeme court of Georgia, it is highly important that the people should take a deep and personal interest.

It was by their own act that the people decided that hereafter the justices of the supreme court should owe their election to popular choice. In response to this evident desire the democratic state executive committee has made the nomination of these candidates a subject of primary election. The people owe it to themselves, therefore, to turn out in such numbers as will show their interest in the offices to be filled.

The importance of having good men on the supreme bench cannot be overstated. The work of legislators is temporary. Governors and statehouse officers come and go, but like Tennyson's brook, the supreme court runs on forever. It is the point of last resort when life and property are at stake. Its dignity is immense. From this it will be seen how necessary it is that such a court should always be filled by men in whom the people have implicit confidence. The question is now with them, and if at any time a mistake should be made, the people will only have themselves to blame for having neglected the performance of a plain duty.

Criticising Germany and France.

It must have become evident by this time to all intelligent readers that there is a well defined policy in the effort to create bad feeling in the United States against Germany and France.

Almost every day reports and rumors find their way into the news channels indicating enmity on the part of Germany against the United States. Every movement of the German fleet is distorted into a possible act of aggression against this country. Whenever an unimportant Frenchman has something to say in favor of Spain, it is caught up and spread abroad as an evidence that the people of France are enemies to the United States.

It is curious to note that these reports find their way into the press from London. The United States necessarily appreciates the marked friendship of Great Britain in the present struggle, but that appreciation must be lessened if it be demonstrated that while trying to monopolize our friendship for herself, England is stirring up enmity against us in the other countries of the world. Such a policy, if continued, must recoil with terrible effect. The United States wants the friendship of the English government, but it does not want it at the price of antagonizing all the balance of the world. With England's trade quarrels with other countries we can have no concern, except in so far as they affect our own. Any attempt on the part of England, therefore, to embroil the United States with other powers will fail of itself. Under a monarchy, where only the sovereign and the cabinet are to be dealt with, such a bamboozling of the nation would be possible, but in a country where every four years a public scrutiny and accounting must be made, the old methods of diplomatic legerdemain will be knocked in the head.

New York's Improved Record.

Specially gratifying are the figures which The New York Sun gives showing that while drunkenness has considerably increased within the past few years in both London and Paris it has measurably decreased in New York within the same interval.

In New York at the present time there are 12,000 liquor establishments, including saloons, hotels, restaurants, taverns and road houses. Three years ago within the same area included in what is now the consolidated metropolis of New York there were 12,300 liquor establishments, or three hundred more than at the present time. This speaks well for New York in consideration of the fact that her population aggregates 3,000,000 souls.

In London there are 14,000 liquor establishments at the present time, or considerably more than the figures for any previous census show. In Paris there are almost as many liquor establishments as there are in London, although Paris is little more than half the size of London.

A Contrast and a Lesson.

While liberty develops growth tyranny produces stagnation. This truth is strikingly illustrated in the contrast which The Philadelphia Press draws between the state of the Nebraska and the island of Cuba.

To quote the figures cited by this metropolitan newspaper Cuba in 1825 contained 750,000 inhabitants. For more than three centuries the island had been under the yoke of Spain and in spite of its marvelous resources of soil and climate it lacked much of approximating the full measure of its possibilities. While some of its specially favored inhabitants managed to accumulate wealth and to revel in the clover of circumstances, most of them were condemned to tread the wine press of bondage and to endure famine in the midst of plenty. Discontent struck deeply into the roots of life on the island and checked the healthful growth of its people. Otherwise Cuba today instead of being drenched in her own blood might be one of the fairest abodes of civilization and progress on the globe.

In 1825 the state of Nebraska was wrapped in the solitude of the virgin wilderness. Through its trackless shades roamed the savage in quest of game and naught in its primeval ruggedness suggested the miracles of progress which lay before it in the near future. Yet out of this untamed region has come one of the fairest commonwealths of the American union. From the time when the ax of the pioneer first rang out amid its silent stretches down to the present time the agencies of progress have never once been checked in the evolution of this great state; and today, with its enterprising population of 1,500,000 souls, and with its garnered treasures piled up in splendid cities, Nebraska bids the whole world welcome to the unsurpassed industrial exposition which is now in full blast at Omaha.

Thus is the difference clearly pointed out between the baleful influence of that tyranny which Spain has exerted upon Cuba and the benign influence of that liberty which the American union has shed upon Nebraska. When Spain has been expelled from Cuba and when liberty has lit her torch upon the island, then will Cuba begin to blossom into full-orbed and resplendent beauty, filling the whole earth with her praise and making herself, indeed, the rich gem of the Antilles.

Good Words from Dewey.

Rear Admiral Dewey is not only a naval hero, but he is a philosopher as well.

In a recent interview the rear admiral is quoted as follows:

"The second lesson of this battle is the complete demonstration of the value of high grade men. Cheap men are not wanted, are not needed, are a loss to the United States navy.

"We should have none but the very best men behind the guns. It will not do to have able officers and poor men. The men in their class must be the equal of the officers in theirs. We must have the best men filling all the posts on shipboard. To make the atainments of the officers valuable we must have, as we have in this fleet, the best men to carry out their commands."

This lesson which the eminent commander deducts from the great victory with which his name will ever be associated, is one equally applicable to every walk of life. It is no longer the multitudes which win, as in times past, but skill and intelligence. The "cheapness of men" was never more pronounced than in this age of electricity and technological skill.

The admiral goes farther in what he says than even the legislation of our country provides for. He clearly shows that intelligence and skill are not only required from the officers of the army and navy, but that it counts in the ranks as well. Therefore it is that he says it will not do to have "able officers and poor men."

FUNERAL OF MRS. HOWELL.

Services Will Be Conducted at the Late Residence by the Rev. Wyllys Rede.

This morning at 10:30 o'clock the funeral services over the body of Mrs. Clark Howell will occur at her late residence, No. 741 Peachtree street. The services will be conducted by Rev. Wyllys Rede, of the Church of the Incarnation, and the interment will occur at Westview, where the mortal remains of a noble woman will be laid to rest.

Although it was widely known for a week that Mrs. Howell was quite sick, it was not understood that she was critically ill. The change for the worse was sudden, even to those who had been at her side throughout her sickness. Saturday she began to sink rapidly, never rallying, and shortly after 11 o'clock Saturday night passed quietly away. And in her death there breathed her last a woman who possessed in an infinite degree those attributes that are likened only with charity of action and thought, and with nobility of mind.

The friends of the late Mrs. Howell—even those who knew her least—can understand the sadness of the blow that has fallen on her husband and her family, and can sympathize with them in their keen sorrow—a sorrow that even the sincerest and most affectionate sympathy can soothe but little.

The following named friends of the family have been requested to act as pallbearers:

C. S. Northen, Dr. H. C. White, J. J. Spalding, Clarence Knowles, S. W. Wilkes, W. P. Hall, Fulton Colville, J. R. McKeldin, Burton Smith, A. E. Calhoun.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM JARVIS.

The Oldest Mason in the South Passed Away Yesterday—He Was Eighty-Five Years of Age.

Mr. William A. Jarvis, one of the oldest Masons in the south, passed away yesterday at noon at the home of his son, Mr. J. S. Jarvis, 39 Church street.

Mr. Jarvis was born in Dartmouth, England, October 11, 1813; removed to Brunswick early in life, and came to Atlanta about twenty years ago.

He was a master ship builder and besides crossing the Atlantic sixteen times, was an extensive traveler.

In 1888 he celebrated his golden wedding in this city, surrounded by his children and grandchildren.

He was made a Mason in St. Mark's lodge, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in 1835, and was a devoted member of the order. An escort from Fulton lodge, No. 216, together with members of sister lodges, will accompany the body to the train.

The interment will occur at Chatham, Canada, on Wednesday, with full Masonic honor.

Mr. Jarvis was a staunch Presbyterian, strong in his convictions and unwavering in his faith.

His bluff, rugged, honest character marked him among his fellow men.

Living a life of unselfishness and patience, he passed away at peace with the world and honored and loved by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

The funeral services will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, No. 39 Church street, Rev. Barnett officiating.

THE DEATH OF MR. J. R. JAMISON

He Died Yesterday at Noon at His Late Residence.

Mr. J. R. Jamison, a gentleman well known in the city, died yesterday at noon at his residence, 150 Little street. He had been ill for a long time with Bright's disease, which caused his demise.

He had reached the age of sixty-one years, and is survived by his wife and several children. One son resides in Memphis, Tenn., and the funeral services will not take place until his arrival. The interment will occur Tuesday at Oakland cemetery.

Death of Wilkie B. Campbell.

Thomasville, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—Wilkie B. Campbell, a young man of this city, died last night and was buried this afternoon. He was an engineer on the Plant system and was very much esteemed in this city and on the road.

Turks Will Welcome the Kaiser.

Beirut, June 19.—In view of the approaching visit of Emperor William to Palestine, an aid de camp of the sultan is examining and having repairs made upon all the roads in Syria and Palestine and all the troops have been presented with new uniforms.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Trust.

I know not whether the seed shall be
Harvest of tares or wheat to me—
  Harvest of tares
  In bitter years:
Over the sowing I may not see.

But Duty is done: With a hopeful song
I follow the furrow the field along.
  If tares stay the wheat,
  Yet the sowing was sweet,—
Why should I sigh for the reaping song?

Toiled not my neighbor in field and plain,
Missing the sunlight—reft of the rain?
  Sowing the seeds
  Of beautiful deeds—
And reaping in sorrow the thorns of pain?

Yet the deed was dear, and the seed was fair,
Though they flowered not in an answered prayer:
  And Duty done
  Is victory won,
And still in that harvest his heart shall share.

Heart, there are lessons to learn: the years
Cannot hide heaven, for all their tears!
  What though I weep
  Where my dead hopes sleep?
Still in the tempest the star appears.

And Love is living, and life is fed
With Love forever—its daily bread;
  And Love's own light
  Illumes the night
Over the graves that hide Love's dead!
(June 19th.)

* * * * *

Instructions from Home.

The following are the instructions the raw recruit, with the army at Tampa, received from home:

"You must be careful to eat only good cooking. Drink lemonade freely, but do not use much ice.

"Keep out of the hot sun. You must insist on that, as sunstroke is hereditary in the family.

"Be kind to your superior officers, remembering always that you may be an officer ourself some of these days.

"Do not fail to attend church regularly, and have the pastor to visit you at least three times a week.

"Get a furlough every month, and come straight home to those who love you."

* * * * *

Mr. Melon's Talk.

Mister Melon up en say:
"Dis yer is a swingin' day!
Wisht dey'd ring de dinner bell—
Take en cool me in de well!"
(Dat whut Mister Melon say
When I gwine 'long his way.)

Den, I rings de dinner bell—
Takes en cools him in de well.
When he cool, I makes a call,
Slice him—eat him—heart and all!
(Nuttin' mo' dem Melons say
When I passin' 'long dat way!)

* * * * *

A 'Possum Hunting Equipment.

In an advertisement of a patent medicine we have a picture of two gentlemen going 'possum hunting. That's all right; gentlemen frequently go 'possum hunting. But these particular gentlemen are dressed in yachting costume; they carry improved Remington rifles, and are surrounded by fine, full-blooded setter dogs. Therefore, we object to the picture, for nobody in the 'possum district hunts 'possums with improved army rifles and setter dogs, and no 'possum hunter the world over would ever sally forth in a yachting suit. No; you must have a sagging slouch hat, with bullet holes in the brim, jeans trousers, a hickory-striped shirt, one or two good lightwood torches, and a couple of long-bodied, short-legged, "yaller" cur dogs,"—little fellows of the fice family, for instance. Then you shoulder an ax, whistle to the company, and make for the 'possum grounds. Then, when you've treed your 'possum, you spit on your hands and cut down the tree, and bag yo'r game alive. That's the ticket!

* * * * *

A Soldier on His Own Ground.

You bet, I'll come up ter de scratch
Ef dey tells me charge a melon patch;
  When de cap'n say, suh,
  "Charge away, suh!"
I'll have dem melons kotched fo' day, suh!

You bet I'll come up ter de scratch
Wid a bayonet in a melon patch!
  When de cap'n say, suh,
  "Fire away, suh!"
I'll have 'em all eat up fo' day, suh!

* * * * *

Walter Hurt, who, as editor of The New Bohemian, made a brilliant record in the world literary, is now the editor of a new venture—The Gatling Gun, published at Cleveland, Ohio,—a publication which is as lively as its name indicates, and which strikes right and left, with aim unerring. The talented editor contributes considerable work in prose and verse to the initial number, and it's all good work and to the point. So, The Gatling Gun is in the field, and it promises to fill it.

* * * * *

General Miles says there is "no friction in the army."

That's just what's the trouble. There isn't enough friction to suit the patriots who are anxious for a fight.

F. L. S.

Let Justice Be Done.

From The Alpharetta, Ga., Free Press.

The Atlanta Constitution, in commenting upon the suggestion of Hon. Newton A. Morris, of Cobb county, that Fulton county should be made a senatorial district and Cobb put the thirty-ninth district, declares itself in favor of the move.

The Free Press has long been in favor of making Fulton county a senatorial district, not only because the change would benefit the thirty-ninth district, but also because Fulton county, wih her 150,000 inhabitants, is entitled to a senator.

We hope the next legislature will take up this question and settle in the interest of justice.

Miss Carrie's Misstep.

From The Columbia, Ga., Sentinel.

On Tuesday last Mr. Henry Wylds, wife and sister, were picking blackberries, when Miss Carrie stepped upon a very large snake, frightening her very much; her brother killed the monster, which proved to be a rattler about four feet and a half long, large in proportion and bearing fifteen rattles and the proverbial button. The young lady made a most miraculous escape, as she was standing within the folds of his snakeship.

Georgia's Wheat Field.

From The Covington, Ga., Enterprise.

Mr. John W. Robertson, of Newborn district, has already threshed several thousand bushels of grain in this and Morgan county. He reports that he never saw a finer crop of wheat. In many cases a yield of thirty-five bushels to the acre was threshed out. He thinks that the crop in this county will average from twelve to eighteen bushels to the acre. He says upland spring oats are almost a failure, although fall oats are turning out well on bottom land.

CURIOSITIES OF CARTOGRAPHY.

When the sun went down on the plains of Tolosa one summer day 686 years ago the 16th of the coming month of July, Spain, or what then passed for Spain, had won so tremendous a victory over the Moors it would seem she must have started on a career of usefulness to the world and credit to herself. But, apparently, Spain was not built on a progressive plan, and as the centuries came and went she again and again demonstrated her inability to control either herself or the world.

When the sixteenth century came she was in a fair way to redeem herself—at least from the standpoint of progress in empire—for she was rapidly advancing to the leading place among the nations of the old world. When, in 1519, Charles I became sovereign, Spain was apparently going to fulfill the destiny of her prophets, for she was lord of many realms—the kingdoms of Spain, Naples, Sicily and Sardinia were under him; he was emperor of Germany as Charles V; he had his hereditary patrimony on Austria; and Mexico and Peru were added to his domain. As one writer puts it, "Since the time of Charlemagne, Europe had not seen so powerful a monarchy."

Along in this century the map makers of the time began to "put in their best licks," so to sepak, to get out new and curious cartographical monstrosities. The map-makers of the middle ages and the times immediately following had some of the most peculiar attacks of mendacity, or call it imagination, if you will, that ever affected cartographers since the world began. They were not content with the preparation of ludicrous maps of portions of the world with which they should have been fairly well familiar, but they sent their imaginations across the seas Columbus had sailed and set down the most misleading metes and bounds of the new world which Spain had been instrumental in discovering.

Along in 1587 one Abraham Ortelius of Antwerp, a Dutch mapmaker, put forth his map of the world, with many other maps, in a queer old skin-bound volume, and something of the crudity of the ideas of Europe about the possessions of Spain in America are indicated in his production. The map was made some years before 1587, according to one authority. America, as a Spanish-discovered continent, it should be remembered, was now nearly a century old, so that ont would think at least a fairly good idea of the country would be disclosed in a map made by a man of adeptness in cartography.

The world, by this map, was in the shape of a gigantic pumpkin, the polar regions being vast reaches of flatness, while America, the domain of Spain, save where it had been occupied coastwise by other enterprising parties, was of enormous extent, reaching apparently half-way around the globe. From its farthermost eastern point to the western extremity was just half the distance across this wonderful map. From the point where Florida was indicated by an indentation in the southern coast line, to the queer coast line at the top of the map above the "circulus Articus," was about one-third the distance from the east to the west. Such unimportant things as the system of great lakes and the Mississippi river were not considered worthy of mention on such a map of America, though there was one gigantic river rising somewhere in the region of Chicago and flowing to the Atlantic via the St. Lawrence.

Cuba was not drawn so badly; it was fairly well outlined and its relative position was good, while South America and Mexico, or Hispania, were drawn in quite reasonable proportions.

The straits of Magellan between the southern portion of South America and the island of Terra del Fuego, divided, in the mind of the Dutch cartographer, the lands of Spain from a vast unknown continent on which he cautiously printed: "Terra Australis Non Dum Cognita."

If he meant Australia, as evidently he did, he must have had an unusually severe attack of enlarged vision, for he left to that unexplored region nearly or quite one-third of the earth's surface.

But while Spain in this period seemed to be as powerful as the Dutchman's map would indicate, decay set in. Mistress not only of great possessions in Europe, but of vast, untold riches over seas in the new world, the same spirit of dissension, the same aptitude for blundering, the same disposition to invite ruin through intrigue and cruelty and oppression that have marked her relations to the Cuban people since the present war began, were even then at work for the downfall of Spain.

It is quite beyond the ken of man to estimate the power which Spain might have possessed in the new world today had she been, as a nation, inspired with a different spirit from the time of the arrival of the Columbus caravels. During the period from the time this map was made until another century had passed the decline of Spain was marked. On a smaller scale just such a decline is in process of accomplishment today. One writer, in speaking of that period, gives a sharply drawn picture of the nation in the following few words:

"Three reigns, Philip III, 1598-1621; Philip IV, 1621-1665, and Charles II, 1665-1700, fill this century of national decline full of crowned idiocy, hypochondria and madness, the result of incestuous marriages or natural weakness. The splendid and prosperous empire under the emperor and his son—its vast conquests, discoveries and foreign wars—becomes transformed into a bauble for the caprice of favorites, under their successors. Amid its immeasurable wealth Spain was bankrupt. The gold and silver and precious stones of the west emptied themselves into a land the poorest and most debt-laden in Europe; the most spiritually ignorant, despite the countless churches; the most notorious for its dissolute nobility, its worthless officials, its ignoble family relations, its horrible moral aberrations, pervading all grades of population. The mighty fancy, the enthusiastic loyalty, the fervid faith of the richly endowed Spaniard were not counterbalanced by humbler but more practical virtues—love of industry, of agriculture, of manufactures."

Soon after the close of this century another map appeared, among the many that had been drawn through the centuries, and of which these are but types. It was made in the year 1700, and its French printing and engraving are delicate and fine. The map is one of many in a volume issued under Philip V. The plates of a portion at least are of copper, and very interesting as evidences of the cartographer's art. This map indicates the possessions of Spain in the new world at a time comparatively near our own, less than 200 years ago. It would seem past belief that any nation having such enormous and such fabulously rich possessions on this continent, even after all her past mistakes, could so soon lose them. The map indicates how large were the possessions in North America and how vast the Spanish domain in South America, practically including all of the latter except a strip in the center, where now lies Brazil. Curiously enough, even as late as this map was made, California was believed by many, as indicated on the map, to be an island.

Little by little these vast possessions melted away, until today a bankrupt nation, rent with internal dissensions, its people on the verge of anarchy, is fighting for the last fragments of a mighty empire.

The cartographer who makes a map of Spain at the close of this century will not need as much paper as did good old Dutch Ortelius of Antwerp, or the skillful draftsman of Philip V, or as would have been needed before the dawning of April 21, 1898, but the paper will be large enough to suit the spirit of the nobler civilization of the nineteenth century, however small it might have seemed in the crafty, cruel days of medievalism.

W. S. HARWOOD.

WALNUT GROVE AN IDEAL SPOT.

Such is the name of the home of the late General P. M. B. Young, which is now occupied by his relatives, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Janes and family, consisting of four daughters and one son, Thomas Janes, Jr. Mrs. Janes is General Young's only sister. Several weeks ago Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Calhoun and their daughter, Mrs. Bate, and Captain Postell and myself were invited to spend the day at Walnut Grove.

The drive through the country, several miles from Cartersville, was most exhilarating, the day being cool and pleasant and the shifting clouds enhanced the scenery over hill and dale. Dr. Janes called my attention to the broad acres, and pointed out many improvements he had made, and especially the new road to town, which is one-quarter of a mile shorter.

As we were approaching the time-honored brick mansion, Dr. Janes said: "Now this is our walnut gate. See those two splendid walnut posts." I looked to admire and felt very fine and rich, driving through a gateway supported by such handsome posts. On our arrival we were cordially welcomed by Mrs. Janes and her charming daughters, who ushered us into the broad, spacious hall.

After putting off bonnets, hats and wraps, we went into the large parlor, which has very high ceiling, wide, airy windows, an old-fashioned broad fireplace and fine brass andirons and fender to match.

We were soon engaged in discussing the most important topic of the day, the American-Spanish war; then our late civil war, the different officers and gallant old soldiers. It was almost irresistible not to think and talk of war, battles and soldier life, as every one knows that General Young was the embodiment of courage. In fact, the whole atmosphere of Walnut Grove seems fraughted with his martial spirit, life and deeds. There are his different portraits. One as a slender youth of eighteen years, a cadet at West Point, in a group with Colonel C. P. Ball, of Alabama; W. R. Janes, of Virginia; J. K. Kelly, of California; Z. T. Willett, of Tennessee; I. H. Rallins, of Missouri, and others. Colonel Ball is the only surviving member of this interesting group of West Point cadets.

Another painting of General Young, taken in 1864 in his uniform, a very handsome face. Over the mantel in the parlor hangs his latest likeness, taken one year before his death. Mrs. Jones showed us a little blue china drinking bowl which the general carried all through the late war. As she quietly placed the bit of china on the table I noticed with what sad tenderness her dark, expressive eyes rested upon it. She seemed to love to speak of her distinguished brother, and took great pride in showing us the many mementoes preserved in the home. There is General Young's sword and fine coat worn in the last battle of the war of the confederacy. One of the most valuable relics of bygone days is a ring in the possession of Miss Lula Jones. It is over one hundred years old, and contains five pearls surrounded by many small sapphires. This ring was given to her great-grandmother by her lover, a cousin of Thomas Moore. The young lover died ere his fondest hopes were realized. It is highly treasured as an heirloom in the family, and also on account of the pathetic association. For all the world loves a lover.

In due time dinner was announced. The fine, fat peacock was done to a turn, the delicious boiled ham, fried spring chicken, vegetables, golden butter, the richest cream, several kinds of cakes, coffee, etc. The dessert was served upon plates and saucers of antique as well as of unique design, robin redbreast sitting on a limb. The fine cut-glass goblets, with a large "Y" on them. This most beautiful table was presided over by our hospitable hosts in a way as "to the manor born."

When we arose from the table and passed the sideboard Mrs. Jones called our attention to the decanters. But she quietly remarked, "There is nothing but water put in them now."

Dr. Jones and Dr. Calhoun escorted the party out into the back yard fifty yards from the house to visit the ante-bellum kitchen, and view its famous old crane in the huge chimney. This crane has many hooks for hanging the pots and kettles for cooking. It is fastened by hinges in the back of the chimney, and can be pulled out for the convenience of the cook. It is so called from a fancied similarity to the neck of a crane. Mrs. Jones next invited us into the big vegetable garden. Along the borders are many roses in bloom planted by her mother. She gave each of us a root of the Cherokee rose also called the "Memorial rose," and the "Wichuriana."

Going into the front yard, she showed with delight her bed of new roses recently planted. Many of them were brought from the Kingston home. "Just see that little wild flower full of blossoms," she said. "One day years ago I brought it from the creek and planted it here. When I returned home from Kingston found it blooming to welcome me. It is the American harebell, very similar to the Scottish bluebells.

Dr. Janes has not sold the Kingston farm, but has planted hundreds of fine fruit trees upon the land, to make an orchard. We took a stroll to look over the bluff near the river. There were numbers of peacocks flying here and there among the green foliage, their shrill cries echoing through the trees. They made quite a picturesque scene, their brilliant plumage like so many flashlights from diamonds in the sky. I never in my life saw so many large, lofty walnut trees, making a beautiful, shady grove. I noticed many beech trees full of young nuts. The day drawing to a close, we all realized with keen regret that it was quite time to say goodby to our kind friends at Walnut Grove.

I was particularly drawn towards Mrs. Janes. One can hardly describe the magnetic influence of her charming personality. The family carriage was waiting to convey us to Cartersville. Dr. and Mrs. Janes and the young ladies gave us many cordial invitations to repeat our visit to Walnut Grove, with many assurances on our part of a most delightful, enjoyable day. Charley Kerr, the clever young driver, drove us briskly out of the walnut gate, just as the setting sun emerged from behind the clouds.

And General Young loved this dear old home, with all its hallowed associations. I have often heard him say that the beautiful valley of the Etowah held all that was most dear to him.

Of my many reminiscences of General Young there is one which stands out more vividly than any other. One day I heard a quick knock at my front door. On going to see who it could be, I was surprised to find General Young holding a little wounded bird in his hand. He had picked it up in the middle of the road coming from his plantation. In his own expressive language he said: "Here, madam, is a little bird, which some rascally boy has hit with his slingshot. I know you will tak care of it." It was a simple act, but very touching. How true it is that oftentimes the bravest are the most tender.

Dr. and Mrs. James have placed a most beautiful shaft of marble over the spot in our cemetery in Cartersville where General Young lies buried beside his revered parents.

But shall not we, his friends and admirers, honor his memory?

"We must not forget our duty to our dead heroes." "In our holy reverence for our dead heroes we honor our race and our nation." "It is a sublime duty for a people to perpetuate the fame of their glorious dead."

The gallant soldiers who risked their lives and fortunes during the eventful years of 1861-65." What soldier displayed more heroism on the battle field than the dashing cavalry officer General P. M. B. Young? It is the chief mission of the order of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to encourage the erection of these memorial monuments to our dead heroes.

There are over two hundred chapters, and if each one could raise a contribution for the noble purpose of honoring the memory of General P. M. B. Young, also an effort on the part of all confederate organizations and the confederate veterans and friends we could thus be enabled to erect an equestrian statue of bronze, similar to the one of General J. E. B. Stuart in Richmond, Va.

We would be very grateful for contributions, however small, from any one interested in this noble cause, and thus start a fund and ere another reunion of the veterans we would unveil the statue. Of course, Cartersville would feel honored, indeed, to have the statue in our beautiful city park. Who will start this fund, and what place would offer the best inducements?

KATE HUDSON POSTELL.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Captain Philip, of the Texas.

Editor Constitution—When the United States cruiser New York first went into commission it was the finest vessel and the choicest command in the navy.

This command was bestowed on Captain John W. Philip, at present commanding the United States battleship Texas. Captain Philip was a native of New York and was appointed from there to Annapolis. So far as was practicable the precedent had become somewhat in vogue to give the first command of the vessels in the new navy to some officer appointed from the state after whose principal city the vessel was named. In the case of the New York and Captain Philip he was distinguished by assignment to a command and responsibility on the finest warship in the United States navy, and the choice of him was one of eminent fitness. As executive officer on one of our ships, belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, I have heard there was a competitive drill in which the vessels of several foreign nations took part. The result was that Captain Philip carried off the honors against all competitors. The officers and men under him have always been devoted to him and his superior officers have always reposed in him the most implicit confidence. I first knew him through his junior officers when he commanded the United states steamship Ranger, and afterwards the United States ship Tuscarora, at San Francisco. These vessels were specially commissioned for coast and hydrographic work on the coasts and ports of Central and South America. It was scientific work and had to be done with the utmost accuracy. A great many years before a part of this work had been inaugurated by the United States government but its completion for the aid of navigation was completed by Captain Philip and the efficient corps of junior officers who served under him. Captain Philip was lighthouse inspector on the Pacific coast, his district extending from San Diego to Crescent City, Cal. He was also on the old receiving ship Independence at Mare Island. After these several years of important and diversified services on the Pacific slope he came east and took command of the United States ship Atlanta and was afterwards captain of the yard at the Boston and Charlestown navy yard. He is a man of the strictest temperance. It is said that when he was a cadet midshipman he attended a feast which became somewhat convivial; to what extent he personally yielded himself to the convivial influences of the occasion is a matter somewhat involved in doubt. At any rate the authorities threatened punishment against these youthful revelers, which caused such alarm on he part of Cadet Philip that from that time on he abjured all occasions and conditions by which he might incur the discipline of the authorities. I do not know that Captain Philip, in the orthodox sense, is an extremely religious man, but he is noted for his conscientious adherence to religious observances on his ship. If the ship is without a chaplain Captain Philip will conduct the services himself. Some of the best officers of our navy are like unto Captain Philip in this respect and believe that there is a power outside and beyond themselves directing and controlling the destinies of men in war and peace.

At one time after the war the Pacific mail put several United States naval officers in command of its ships making voyages from San Francisco to the Mexican and Central American ports and to the ports of Japan and China. Captain Philip was one of the American navy officers so selected. In this merchant marine he commanded for a while the big side-wheeler China. She has been recently impressed by the government as a transport for conveying trops from San Francisco to the Philippine islands. She was the largest vesael of the Pacific mail. On one of her voyages returning from China there were two passengers of a foreign nationality. Against orders these men were reported to Captain Philip as smoking in their staterooms after the hours for extinguishing lights. Captain Philip the next morning at breakfast politely, but firmly, requested that they should not again break the rules, which, unless strictly observed and enforced, would endanger the cargo of the ship, and the lives of passengers. One of them became somewhat defiant and told Captain Philip that if he wanted to smoke in his stateroom, he proposed to exercise that right. The captain told him that if he did so again he would punish him. That night the steward of the ship again reported to the captain that there was pipe smoking in the stateroom, occupied by these two passengers. The next morning Captain Philip handcuffed the most offending one and left him seated on the upper deck of the vessel. Three or four hours of this discipline convinced the passenger that he must yield to the proper authority, whereupon he was released. He threatened, however, upon his arrival in San Francisco to have the captain arrested, and to bring a damage suit against the Pacific Mail Company. About the second day after the arrival of the vessel Captain Philip passed his ex-passenger on Kearney street, who gave him a severe and inhospitable stare, but beyond this denouement, nothing was heard of the threatened arrest or the action for damages. It is to be supposed that a lawyer was consulted, and the passenger was advised that he had rendered himself amenable to the punishment he had received, and there was no redress. The selection of United States naval officers for command of the ships of the Pacific Mail excited the opposition of those who sought or had such commands by promotion in the merchant marine service. Altogether this was quite natural. The old China, being a side-wheeler, was the most difficult vessel to bring to the wharf. A pilot for the harbor of San Francisco was taken on outside of the Heads, and when a pilot has charge of a ship the captain's power and responsibility for the time being is suspended. In approaching the wharf Captain Philip was standing on the bridge with the pilot. He ordered the pilot to leave the bridge, so that he himself could take exclusive command. The pilot was insubordinate as to this order, and refused to go until Captain Philip told him that if he did not go below he would order his men up to send him from the bridge forcibly. The idea was that if the pilot remained on the bridge, he (the pilot) would get the credit of bringing the ship to the wharf. A number of old sea captains were on the dock to see the difficulty or failure that a deep-water navy officer would make in bringing the old China to the wharf. However, under Captain Philip's direction, the old side-wheeler came in as gracefully as a swan and got to her berth without a hitch, and quicker than she had ever done before. For his skill, the marine captains, who had assembled there with a hostile spirit, and to rejoice over his failure, proclaimed a rousing cheer for the skipper. After this episode, Captain Philip was at least one American navy officer, on special duty for the Pacific Mail, for whom all the merchant marine captains entertained great admiration and friendship.

Captain Philip is an officer of great ability. The United States battleship Texas for some months after she went into commission was almost incorrigible. Her difficulties have now been entirely surmounted, and it is to be presumed that there is no vessel in Captain Sampson's and Captain's Schley fleet that would do better service than the Texas, under the command of Captain Philip. It cannot be doubted that in any council of war and in any emergency, where coolness of judgment and valorous conduct is to be looked for, Captain Philip and the Texas will be heard from. He is a splendid man, and an officer of consummate skill. All who know him are thoroughly attached to him, and there is an esprit de corps among his officers and men, based upon their confidence in him, and their devotion to him, which will render the Texas a famous ship, "out of the focal and foremost fire." If the opportunity for brilliant achievement is given to her and to her commander, Captain "Jack" Philip.

CHARLES JEWETT SWIFT.

Columbus, Ga., June 16, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS TO BEGIN TUESDAY

On That Day Governor Atkinson Will Appoint a Lieutenant Colonel.

TWO MAJORS TO BE NAMED

These Appointments Will Probably Be Made Thursday.

THEN COME CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS

There Is Considerable Interest in the Matter and a Large Number of Applications.

The appointment of officers for the Third Georgia regiment United States volunteers will not begin until next Tuesday morning.

Governor Atkinson left Atlanta last night for Eastman, where he will spend Monday, and in answer to an invitation deliver an address. He will not return to Atlanta until Tuesday morning. Governor Atkinson stated yesterday that he would appoint the lieutenant colonel and majors of the regiment on Tuesday and Wednesday. Immediately following this he will appoint the captains and lieutenants. It seems likely that the full list of officers for the new regiment will not be known until the latter part of this week and probably the early part or next week.

The work of appointing the officers is very tedious and considering the great number of applicants requires great care.

The officers will, it in understood, be men who have had military experience at some time or other during their lives. While it seems likely that a number of civilians will receive appointments, they will be men who have attended military schools and have received military training.

The friends of the applicants have spoken to the governor and will probably be about the capitol this week in large numbers. The governor will consider the various applications before him and since these number something in the neighborhood of 1,000 he will have quite a task.

The appointment which is causing the greatest amount of interest is that of lieutenant colonel. This office is one of considerable importance and which is anxiously sought after by a number of well known gentlemen. It seems certain that this appointment will be made Tuesday and the announcement of the successful applicant is waited with impatience by those interested in the matter. A well known officer who has figured prominently in military affairs in this state for the past few months and who has won a wide circle of friends, is prominently spoken of for the office.

Next to the lieutenant colonel will come the majors in order of appointment. The interest in these appointments is also intense and the applications numerous. There are two majors to be appointed for the regiment.

The captains and lieutenants will come next. There are to be twelve captains, one to each company, and twenty-four lieutenants, two to each company. For these offices there are the greatest number of applications. Many military men and civilians who have had military experience want to be captains. A large number of men who have had military experience and an equally sufficient number who have not had experience want commissions as lieutenants. It is said a well-known newspaper man will be appointed a lieutenant.

DR. PROBST TALKS ON PRAYER.

Delivered a Strong Sermon at English Lutheran Church Yesterday to Large Congregation.

Rev. L. K. Probst, of the English Lutheran church, preached one of his characteristically strong sermons to his congregation yesterday morning. "Prayer" was the subject of his discourse.

Referring to the knowledge of God and prayer that young children ought to possess, Rev. Probst told of the condition that concerns many parents.

He said it was a sad truth that cases had come under his observation where respectable children, eight and nine years old, of parents of good learning and standing, were ignorant of the Lord's prayer.

"It's a terrible state of affairs," continued the pastor, "and I venture to say there are even many persons well advanced in years and members of the church at that who never give prayer the consideration it deserves from christians."

In alluding to the ignorance of the heathen's knowledge of God and prayer, Rev. Probst said it was not the fault of the heathens, but because of the poor individual support of the church universally, the result being that comparatively very little heathen territory has been covered during the past nineteen centuries.

The sermon was eloquently delivered and created a lasting impression on the congregation.

SERVICES AT THIRD BAPTIST.

Rev. L. G. Broughton Delivers Interesting Talk.

Rev. L. G. Broughton, at the Third Baptist church, did not preach a regular sermon at the morning service, but delivered an earnest talk on the duties of church members.

"The duty of all church members," said he, "is not simply to attend services each Sunday, but to aid in the work of the church in every way possible. In our own church and those of other denominations we find that there are a few who put their shoulders to the work, while others stand idly by and look on. This is not the true spirit of Christian labors and we should all take more interest in the work of the church.

"Some men," continued Dr. Broughton, "are content to go to church, put their money in the plate and there let the subject of religion rest. That is not right, and that is only the smallest part of their duty toward the church. They should not only attend church, but they should enter heartily into the work of the church, giving their time as well as money to the cause of religion."

Dr. Broughton will begin a series of lectures this week upon the eight prominent women of the New Testament and has issued an invitation for all to come out and hear the series.

TECH WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY

Entertaining Commencement Exercises Will Be Held—Baccalaureate Address by President Hall.

The ninth annual commencement of the Georgia School of Technology will be held in the chapel of the college Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The exercises will consist in the reading of theses by the members of the graduating class and the annual oration, to be delivered by Hon. John T. Boifeuillet, of Macon, Ga.

President Lyman Hall will make the baccalaureate address to the graduating class and the degrees will be conferred upon the young men by Chancellor William E. Boggs, of the state university, whose authority as chancellor extends over the Technological school.

During the morning, before the exercises in the chapel begin, the public is invited to inspect the machinery hall and laboratories of the school, where the members of the graduating classes will be at work. This is probably the most interesting feature of the Technological school and a great many spectators will go out for the purpose of visiting these departments.

The graduating class consists this year of nine members, all of whom have taken a creditable stand in the various departments of the college and whom the faculty take pleasure in presenting for degrees.

The first honor has been awarded to Mr. R. M. Hart, of Crosskeys, Ga., who has made one of the finest records in the electrical engineering course ever attained in the school.

Th exercises of the Phi Eta Sigma and Euphronia literary societies will be held in the college chapel tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. An entertaining debate will be held, in which two members from each society will take part.

Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock the alumni association of the college will meet. This association now consists of eighty members, a large number of whom will be present at the meeting. Papers on various scientific subjects will be read and officers will be elected for the next two years.

Wednesday night the annual banquet of the alumni association will be held at the Kimball and a number of prominent men have been invited to be present. Governor W. Y. Atkinson will act as toastmaster and Hon. John T. Boifeuillet will make the address of the evening.

No other medicine has equaled Hood's Sarsaparilla in the cures it accomplishes in the severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, billousness, etc. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WILL APPOINT RECEIVER TODAY

Moody & Brewster Case Will Be Taken Before Judge Lumpkin.

The first thing this morning the Moody & Brewster case will be taken up before Judge Lumpkin and a hearing for the appointment of a permanent receiver will be made.

No issue will be made on the appointment of Mr. Henry Wellhouse and little time will be required to issue the order confirming his appointment. He was named by the court the temporary receiver and having commenced his duties it will facilitate the management of the affairs of the defunct concern to have him continue in the same capacity. The lawyers recognize this and he will be appointed accordingly.

CONVENTION MAY NOT BE HELD

There Is Objection to Gathering of County Commissioners and It May Be Called Off.

The time and place for the next county commissioners' convention is still undecided. Mr. Anton Kontz is still waiting to hear from the Macon people as to whether they want it there or not, and no action will be taken until this reply comes.

There seems to be a complex trouble in the way somewhere, and some express doubt as to whether the convention will ever be held at all. The Atlanta commissioners are heartily in favor of holding the convention, and so is a majority of the commissioners all over the state, but an effort is being made, so it said, to have the gathering either indefinitely postponed or not held at all.

It was first decided to hold the convention in Macon, but the Macon people decided they wanted a postponement. Atlanta then put in her claim and the Macon people objected. The Maconites have been given an opportunity now to state positively whether they want the convention or not, but nothing had been heard from them yesterday.

It is supposed Mr. Kontz will receive an answer to his communication in the near future, which will in all probability settle the question of time and place if the convention is to be held.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HOWELL—Harriet Barrett, wife of Clark Howell, Jr., will be buried this morning at Westview cemetery. Funeral from the residence, No. 741 Peachtree street, at 10:30 o'clock. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: C. S. Northen, Dr. H. C. White, J. J. Spalding, Clarence Knowles, S. W. Wilkes, W. P. Hill, Fulton Colville, J. R. McKeldin, Burton Smith, A. E. Calhoun.

JARVIS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Jarvis and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jarvis are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their father, W. A. Jarvis, from his late residence, 39 Church street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Interment at Chatham, Ontario, Canada. Members of Fulton lodge No. 216, F. & A. M. (of which he was a member) together with brethren of sister lodges, will form escort at 2:30 o'clock at the residence to accompany to train.

ARTIST HENDERSON VIEWS THE TAMPA STAMPEDE FROM A DESCRIPTION



"It Was Awful. The Horses Were Human, if Not Worse. I Thought of Gulliver's Travels. At First I Was Sure the Animals Had Seized Our Guns. I Know One Climbed on My Tent."—Extract from an Interview with a Private, Who Was in the Stampede.

SIGNAL PRACTICE AT TAMPA

A Day with Lieutenant Greene and His Corps of Signal Men.

HOW THEY ARE BEING TRAINED

Drilling with the Field Telegraph for Rapid Campaign Line Building. Work with the Heliograph.

The most picturesque practice work being done in Tampa at the present time by the regular army is that of the signal corps.

In time of peace the crops is a small one. General A. W. Greely, the famous arctic explorer, is at its head. Under him are one colonel, one major, five captains, three first lieutenants, fifty sergeants, ten corporals and one hundred privates. These men have been scattered over the United States, most of them being stationed at the various government telegraph stations. This is the first time that the entire corps has been together. It has now been broken by the sending of five sergeants to join the forces bound to Manila.

The officer in charge here is Lieutenant Greene, and he has recruited a large number of men from the ranks and is putting them through a rigid course of training and practice. These men will serve only during the war. The regular members of the corps have never been able to practice togther, and so each day they are busily engaged in practice which will render their knowledge of more practical service when they reach Cuba.

The signal corps camp is one of the prettiest camps in Tampa. It is situated in a field near the Tampa Bay hotel kennels and overlooking Hillsborough bay. Some grass has managed to grow in the ever-prevailing sand, and if there is not enough of it to make turf it holds the sand down a little when the wind blows. Nearly all the tents are pitched near or underneath shade trees and there is a pervading air of extreme cleanliness and quiet.

At 6 in the morning is reveille and roll call and at 6:10 breakfast. At 7 the men start off in the mule carts for signal drill. Part of them go to the water front near old Fort Brooke, part go to Ballast Point, a famous picnic ground on the outskirts of Tampa, jutting out into Hillsborough bay. Instead of sending the men down there in the cars, Lieutenant Greene has chartered a naphtha launch from the hotel which carries them from Fort Brooke down the bay to the Point in about forty minutes. The men are always anxious to be selected for the Ballast Point detail.

Heliograph Practice.

On arriving at the Point they set up three stations on the water front to correspond with the three stations near Fort Brooke, about three miles away. Each station is provided with a heliograph, flags, a telescope and field glasses. If the sun is out the heliograph is set up at once. It is a very simple instrument, but wonderfully effective, and the men are fond of working with it. It consists of a glass, which is so placed on a tripod as to catch the rays of the sun. Directly in front, on a similar tripod, is a metal screen which intercepts the reflection of the glass. The screen is composed of two pieces, and these are made to open and shut sharply by means of a lever at the side. When the glass is accurately trained on the station with which communication is to be carried on, one of the men stands with his finger on the lever and opens and shuts the screen according to a simple telegraphic code, making combinations of long and short flashes with pauses. Sometimes it happens that the glass cannot be so placed as to reflect the rays of the sun. In this case another glass is set up, which flashes the light upon the first one, and the blinding flash which is seen across the bay is but a reflection. At a distance of one mile, the width of the flash is 16 1-3 yards, and the flash may be read at a distance of eight or ten miles.

While one man is at the heliograph, another sits with his eye to the telescope which is fastened to a convenient tree, and another stands with pad and pencil ready to take down the answering flashes, or to read off the message to be sent.

Flag Signaling.

Besides the work done with the heliograph, there is daily practice with the flags, of which there are two, namely, a white flag with a red square in the center, and a red flag with a white square in the center. These are used simply according to the landscape—the flag which will show clearest against the background of the station being selected.

In the signal corps the wand or stick may be called the unit. With it the training of the novice begins. He is made to wave it to the right and left in spelling out messages, until he gets so sick of the stick that he never wants to see it again. But he has gained facility and is put on the flag, which he learns to manipulate in the same way, until he is equally sick of that. He finally learns to read messages or words as a whole, just as we all read a word or a sentence. He is at last hardly conscious of the separate movements which comprise it. The flag signaling may be seen at a distance of five miles.

The old-fashioned method of signaling at night was by means of the torch. This was composed of a cylinder of copper half filled with oil, in which a huge wick was thrust. It was fastened to the end of a stick. Here was an instrument to be used precisely as the flag is used in the day time. The torch has been superseded by the lantern and screen on the same principle as the heliograph. But Lieutenant Greene has on hand a supply of the old-fashioned torches in case an emergency should arise in which they would be needed.

The three stations at Ballast Point and at Fort Brooke, while not many feet apart, All the members of the corps are mounted work quite independently of each other. Lieutenant Greene's first idea was to station the men on various islands in the bay. This he found impracticable, because the shallowness of the surrounding water obliged them to wade ashore and the dense mangrove growth prevented them from moving about on the islands. The present system of practice is, however, very satisfactory.

The men knock off at 11 o'clock, eat their lunch and rest until 1. Then they practice again from 1 till 3, when they return to camp. The only other events of their day are dinner at 5, retreat roll-call at 6 and guard mount at 6:05. There is a guard detailed day and night to keep watch over the mules and horses corralled near by, and a large number of mules are required to carry the apparatus of the field telegraph.

The Field Telegraph.

The field telegraph is, perhaps, the most important work of the corps. Practice with this has not been carried on in Tampa on account of the sandy soil, but the men will have plenty of field telegraph work to do in an active campaign. Its effective operation may save thousands of lives, and win battles. The field telegraph can be set up in an incredibly short time. In ordinary field practice three miles are often put in operation in an hour. Over uncertain ground a mile an hour is allowed for at the minimum.

In setting up the telegraph different work is allotted to each man, and he is so thoroughly trained that he goes about it without delay or reference to the others. For instance, one man gallops ahead and lays out the course, indicating where each pole is to be set. He is followed by others who dig holes at each stake. Then comes the cart bearing the poles, and a pole is thrown off as each hole is reached. After this comes the cart containing the wire cable, which is reeled off so fast that the mules are kept at a trot. The men who fasten the wire to the poles and place them in the ground, shoving the earth around them, bring up the rear. About forty poles are allowed a mile.

A station can be made at any point, and the whole business can be taken up and packed in the carts more rapidly even then it was set up. Thus the same poles and the same wire may be used over and over again and last—unless captured by the enemy—through an entire campaign.

There are times when it is impossible to carry the heavy carts, when perhaps both carts and mules have been abandoned or left in the rear. The "outpost cable car" is then used. It is a little car made of steel with four wheels, which have rubber cushion tires. On the cart are four reels of wire and telegraph and telephone receiving and sending apparatus. Besides these there is a kit or knapsack containing a fifth reel. This kit is used as a last resource, when even the outpost cable car has been abandoned. The cable car wire is arranged for telephone as well as telegraph. It is thoroughly insulated and merely laid along the ground. Old mother earth is called into play to complete the circuit. As there are no poles to bother with, it can be laid and taken up in a very short time. It may be used to connect the advance guard with the main army. If relief is needed a message along the wires gets to the general in command much sooner than if carried by an aid, who might be shot.

Captive Balloon Signaling.

There is one other method of observation and signaling which comes within the province of the signal corps. This is the work which may be accomplished by the use of balloons. Three large ones have been made for the corps and shipped to either Tampa or Key West—but they will probably not be put in operation even for practice until the campaign starts in. The balloons will be inflated with hydrogen, not gas. The corps has its own apparatus for the manufacture of this. The balloon is always held by what is called a "captive rope." This rope incloses a telephone wire, so that there is constant communication between the officer in the balloon and those on the ground. The great advantage of the balloon is that it enables the corps to look on the other side of hills or forests and to survey the country generally. Then, too, signaling can be done from one balloon to another, when it would be impossible to do it on the ground.

The men of the signal corps are provided with pistols and carbines, but they go through no more military drill than is needed to learn how to use them intelligently. The black stripe and chevron is their distinguishing color, and the insignia of the corps consists of two flags crossed, with a torch between. The men who compose the corps are of a superior stamp, intelligent, strong and willing.

DR. LOVEJOY TALKS ON TRUST

Presiding Elder Delivered a Strong Sermon at Trinity Yesterday.

LESSON FROM THE LIFE OF PETER

"Be Firm in Your Convictions of Right Regardless of the Consequences."

Dr. W. P. Lovejoy occupied the pulpit of Trinity church yesterday morning and preached a strong and convincing sermon. His text was Acts iv, 19-20: "But Peter and John answered and said unto them, whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge. For we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard."

Dr. Lovejoy said: Peter and John had just performed the great miracle inspired of God, raising up the lame man in the temple, who had been crippled from his youth, when the scribes and Sadducees came upon them.

"These Sadducees had just witnessed a marvelous thing in the raising up of the lame man and Peter saw that it was a splendid time to praise God and exalt him in the eyes of the people. He told them in plain language that by the power of the same Savior whom they had nailed to the cross the lame man was able to stand up and walk as any man.

"When Peter was thrown in prison for working miracles, the scribes came to judge and condemn him, but instead he began to preach to them and the Sadducees took council together to determine what they should do with him.

"They were compelled to come to the supreme recognition that Peter and John had been with Jesus. They knew that the inherent qualities that filled these two disciples was not earthly or human; that it was the product of no civilization or the fruit of any culture and that it was the power of God in them alone.

"They doubtless agreed that it would be impossible to make the people believe that the miracle just performed by Peter and John was not real. The rabble had just seen the marvelous act with their own eyes and they were not to be deceived. They knew the lame man had ever been lame from his birth and they had seen him walk forth as other men. So the scribes determined among themselves to threaten the men of God and in this way compel them to cease their work.

"From a human standpoint, it would be natural for men under such a threat to go away in fear and trembling. But what did these two men of God do? Did they fall down in abject terror and pray that they might not be crucified? Did they beg for their lives at the hands of the Sadducees? No, they calmly lifted their voices to God that they might be permitted to carry on the work of salvation among that sinful people; to teach them more of Christ and His saving power.

"The worst thing you can do for a man is to drive him by force from his conviction. It is the worst form of murder to the incorruptible soul cast in a heroic world. He would rather die than surrender his honest opinion.

"This was what the Sadducees tried to make Peter do, but their efforts failed completely. They displayed the courage afterwards shown by the martyr, Savonarola, who stirred the city of Florence to its foundation and could not be bribed from his honest conviction by the offer of a cardinal's cap.

"The gallows even held no terror for the consecrated man of God, who, refusing to be buried by the pope, was afterwards caught, tried and hung in the outskirts of Florence.

"Be firm in your convictions. Let no man shake your trust in the almighty power of God, who has saved and can save to the uttermost."

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, N. Y.

1,400 Feet Above the Sea, on Erie Railroad.

The most charming resort on the American continent; always cool, no malaria. The Erie railroad is the only direct route from Cincinnati; no change of cars; two trains every day from Cincinnati; 7:45 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. In purchasing round trip tickets be sure the ticket agent furnishes the same reading over the "Erie railroad" from Cincinnati. Round trip tickets from Atlanta and this territory now on sale at reduced rates good for return to October 31st. Also beautiful souvenir Chautauqua folder can be had free on application to agents of Western and Atlantic railroad and Southern railroad in Atlanta, or write H. C. Holabrid, general agent Erie railroad, at Cincinnati, for one and further particulars.

THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Ten-Month-Old Daughter of Mr. C. H. Mayhew Buried Yesterday.

Little Ella, the ten-month-old infant of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mayhew, died Saturday afternoon, after an illness of five week's duration.

The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the home residence, No. 17 Thomas srteet, Rev. Henry McDonald officiating. The burial was in Oakland.

Mr. Mayhew and his family recently moved to Atlanta from South Carolina, and his former associates who now reside in this city will be pained to learn of the misfortune that has befallen his family.

WILL EASILY FILL THIRD REGIMENT

Recruiting for New Organization Will Begin at Once.

COL. CANDLER HAS NO PLANS

He Will Assist in Work of Recruiting and Previous Method Will Be Used.

MANY TO COME FROM THE FIFTH REGIMENT

Members of Colonel Candler's Old Command Will Join New Regiment. No Whole Companies.

The work of recruiting the Third Georgia regiment, United States volunteers, called for by Governor Atkinson in his proclamation of Saturday will begin at once.

The indications are that the regiment will be recruited to the maximum number without any trouble. The response to the call will come from all sides, and both military men and civilians will enlist in the new regiment.

Colonel John S. Candler, who is to command the regiment after it has been organized, and who will assist the governor in its organization, has formed no plans regarding the regiment. The usual methods of enlisting men will be pursued, and Governor Atkinson's plan, which has been adopted by the war department, of examining the recruits before they are mobilized, will be observed. It has been clearly demonstrated that this plan is the most inexpensive yet tried, and it will be pursued by the government.

It seems very likely that a great number of the members of the Fifth Georgia regiment, Colonel Candler's old command in the state militia, will join the new regiment and go to war under Colonel Candler. It is not probable that any of the companies will enlist as a body, but it is certain that a considerable number of the regiment will enlist.

The members of the Fifth regiment are warmly attached to Colonel Candler, and many of them have made known their intention of enlisting under him. From what has been heard in different portions of the state, there is no doubt that the new regiment will be filled with ease.

In speaking of the matter yesterday Colonel Candler stated that he anticipated no trouble in obtaining men, and said he believed the limit would be reached in a very short time.

The medical examining board, consisting of Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, Atlanta; W. R. McCrary, Senoia, and Dr. R. B. Barron, Macon, will begin work Tuesday morning and report to the governor the names of those who are best qualified for service.

The recruits will come from all parts of the state, and according to the plan observed before, they will be given a preliminary physical examination before they are sent to the place of mobilization. When the full regiment is recruited the men will be mobilized, and they and the officers who are to command them will be mustered into the service of the United States. There will be no delay about the work of recruiting, and it will begin immediately.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, with all its nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong, full of vim, in health, nerve and pocket-book. 500 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING!

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

TEAS....

Without War Taxes

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday last the WAR TAX on TEA went into effect.

The effect has been an immediate advance in primary markets of from 5c to 10c.

We will make no advances as long as our present stock lasts. We will have an elegant assortment, in fact the largest in the city, and can give especial values to buyers in large quantities. It will pay to lay in a supply now, as we shall not be able to duplicate our present prices when we buy again. We are glad to submit samples and prices.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store

The Coffee Roasters.

79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

Underwear Negligee Shirts

A line fully replete with every known up-to-date idea. This season will greatly increase our reputation for being first and foremost in this line. "Men's Haberdashery." Your inspection kindly solicited.

The Gay Co.

MAIER & BERKELE

Are offering a choice line of new

SUMMER JEWELRY,

Such as BLOUSE SETS, LINKS, BELTS, GARTERS and other novelties at remarkably low prices. They are headquarters for DIAMONDS and FINE JEWELRY. WEDDING PRESENTS a specialty.

No. 31 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

Our Trade Is Strongly and Steadily Gaining.

The Prices We Name Are A Third Less Than You'll Find Elsewhere.

That's Because We Are Manufacturers And Save You The Middleman's Usual Profit.

Clothes For Dress, Clothes For Business, Clothes For Outing.

Grand values this week in Serge Suits—fast black or blue.

Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Homespuns and Tweeds are in greater assortments than ever.

The prices are low enough to cause them to change ownership immediately.

Come here and you'll not be worried by suspicions of unfair profits.

Our margin is narrow.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street, Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

THE CITY COUNCIL WILL MEET TODAY

Several Matters of Importance To Be Considered This Afternoon.

THE MAYSON SMOKE MEASURE

It Is Said Railroads Do Not Want To Put Consumers on Their Engines.

QUESTION OF WASHINGTON STREET PAVING

It Is Probable That the Report of the Committee for Asphalt Will Be Adopted.

The city council will hold an interesting session at the city hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Chief among the important topics for consideration will be the ordinance of Alderman Mayson requiring owners of factories and railway locomotives to put smoke consumers on their engines. This ordinance was adopted by the ordinance committee last week and it will be presented to council today with the recommendation that it be passed.

There is little doubt that the ordinance will become a law this afternoon, although it is said the railroad companies may enter a kick on account of the clause requiring them to place smoke consumers on their switch engines. As to whether the roads will be represented before council is not known, but certain it is they are not exactly satisfied with the provisions of the Mayson ordinance.

Mr. Mayson will insist that the measure be passed as framed. He has given the smoke consumer question a good deal of study lately and has come to the conclusion that his solution of the problem as embraced in his ordinance is the best method to obviate the smoke nuisance.

The ordinance gives all persons amenable to the law until January 1, 1899, to place consumers on their property. If they do not comply by that time they will have to submit to a heavy penalty at the hands of Judge Calhoun at one of his matinees.

Another important topic for consideration this afternoon will be the Washington street paving matter. The street committee held two lively sessions last week to hear the arguments of the different factions on that street, and will recommend that the street be paved with asphalt instead of trap rock.

The trap rock supporters feel badly over their defeat, but it is probable they will not carry their fight any further. From present indications the report of the committee will be adopted, and the contract let for asphalt. Washington street, when paved, will be one of the most attractive thoroughfares in the city.

There are several other matters of importance to come before council, and the session promises to be of unusual interest.

BASEBALL PLAYERS ARRESTED.

Cleveland Suburban Minister Prevents Sunday Games.

Cleveland, O., June 19.—The authorities of Collinwood village stopped the Cleveland-Pittsburg game at Beach park this afternoon, but not until after the home team had won a victory. In the eighth inning, with the bases full, Gardner hit the batter and forced in the winning run for the home team.

At the end of that inning the marshal of Collinwood appeared on the grounds with warrants sworn out by Rev. George R. Barry, a village clergyman, and placed all the Cleveland players under arrest. They were taken before Magistrate Elton, in the village, who released them on $50 bail each for a hearing next Saturday afternoon. The Pittsburg players were not interfered with.

Attendance 3,000. R. H. E.
Cleveland.. .. ..0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1—4 3 1
Pittsburg.. .. ..2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 10 2
Batteries—Wilson and Criger; Gardner and Bowerman. Umpires, Synder and Connolly. Time 1:55.

Chicago 10, Cincinnati 1.

Chicago, June 19.—The Reds could do nothing with Griffith today, while the locals found Breitenstein rather easy and hit him hard throughout the game. The crowd was a record-breaker. Attendance 22,400.

R. H. E.
Chicago.. .. ..1 1 0 0 3 0 2 3 *—10 13 3
Cincinnati.. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 7 4
Batteries: Griffith and Donahue; Breitenstein and Vaughn. Umpires, Swartwood and Wood. Time, 2 hours.

They Break Even.

St. Louis, June 19.—The Colonels and the Browns broke even today in two of the hardest fought battles of the season. Neither of the games were over until the last man was out.

Score (first game): R H E
St. Louis.. .. ..0 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 1—7 9 4
Louisville .. ..0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—6 11 4
Batteries: Taylor and Clements; Magee and Powers.

Score (second game): R H E
Louisville.. .. ..1 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0—6 5 3
St. Louis .. ..0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 1—5 11 4
Batteries: Dowling and Snyder; Huyhey, Gilpatrick and Clements.

BICYCLE MEET AT AMERICUS.

The Annual Summer Races Will Be Held There on July 4th.

The Americus, Ga., Cycling Association will hold a meet in that city on July 4th, in which a number of prominent riders from all over the state will take part.

The entries for the various events of the race close July 2d and already large numbers of riders have entered.

Every year the association holds a meet and for the past few years the annual race at Americus has attracted much attention and the fastest bicycle riders in the state have taken part in them.

The following is a list of the races to be held this year:

First Event—One mile novice.
Second Event—One mile amateur championship of Georgia.
Third Event—One mile, boys fifteen years and under.
Fourth Event—One mile professional.
Fifth Event—Five mile amateur, open.
Sixth Event—One mile tandem race
Seventh Event—Exhibition mile paced.

Entries at Sheepshead Bay.

First Race—Five furlongs: Cleophus 121, Feat 116, Mainstay 116, Lambent 111, Nana H 111, Setfast 111, Billali 113, Swiftmas 110, First Fruit 109, Lady Marian 105, Game Boy 102.

Second Race—One mile, selling: Estaca 117, Domier 115, Belmar 115, Ben Ronald 110, Imperator 108, Bannock 105, Elin 108, Leedsville 108, Bastain 105, Nuto 103, Hand Ball 93, Woodfaun 102.

Third Race—Five furlongs, Daisy stakes: Kindgon 123, Larva 118, Armament 118, A N B 118, High Born 115, Queens Barge 115.

Fourth Race—One and one-eighth miles, handicap: Lehman 126, Sly Fox 123, Poetess 113, Ben Eder 110, Howard Mann 106, Hanwell 103, Defender 98, Bon Ino 96, Jefferson 90, Ortoland 88.

Fifth Race—Two-year-olds, selling. Futurity course: Rusher, 107, Jack Point 102, Francis Booker 111, Tulane 110.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs, Gress Maugual: Cleophus 115, Sly Fox 110, Van Antwerp 106, Isador 120, Kinnikic 120.

DAY DEFENDED HIS SISTERS

Leonard Street the Scene of a Lively Shooting Scrape Yesterday.

JACK JONES HIT IN ONE ARM

Six Shots Were Fired, but None with Serious Effect—The Cause of the Trouble.

Mike Day, a young white boy, aged sixteen years, fired six shots from a pistol at Jack Jones yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock. The last shot took effect in the right arm of young Jones and he fell to the ground.

A large crowd collected and it was thought that the young man had been killed, but in a few moments it developed that he had only fainted from the shock given him by he ball. The bone of his arm was grazed and the pain was intense. His arm, however, was not broken, and it is thought that he will be able to attend court this afternoon unless inflamation sets in.

Mike Day is a cripple. He is a frail boy, with very clear cut features and is very pale. Jones is taller and stronger than Day, and the cripple says that it was necsary, on this account, to use a pistol in the row.

The shooting occurred on Leonard street, between Chapel and Peters streets. A large crowd was attracted by the sound of the firing and Patrolman Henry Abbott heard the shooting. As soon as he heard the accounts given of the affair by the principals he decided to enter a charge of disorderly conduct, and the two boys were sent to the police barracks.

Later young Jones was liberated and went with his father to see a physician. He refused to talk of the shooting, but an account of the affair was given by Mike Day. Jack Jones resides with his parents at 4 Ella street, and Mike Day lives with his parents at 20 Chestnut street. The two boys have known each other for some time.

Yesterday a friend of young Day told him that Jones was making slighting remarks about the two sisters of Mike Day, and the young brother at once announced his intention of calling the alleged defamer to account. During the afternoon they met on Leonard street, and when Day asked Jones if he had made the remark the latter replied that he had done so and was waiting for Day to resent it.

Day says he was greatly angered both at the remark and the insulting reply he received from Jones, and went at once to his home after a weapon. He secured a pistol and again sought Jones, whom he soon found on Leonard street.

Without a word young Day raised his pistol and fired six shots in quick succession, resulting in the injury of young Jones. Jones may swear out a warrant against Day for assault with intent to murder. Both young men will appear before Recorder Calhoun this afternoon.

COLONEL GLENN IS VERY ILL.

His Condition Was Reported Yesterday as Being Very Serious and Little Hope Is Entertained.

The condition of Colonel W. C. Glenn, who has been ill for the past week at the residence of Dr. C. C. Stockard, 103 Walton street, was very alarming yesterday afternoon. His physicians are doing everything that medical science can suggest to save his life.

Despite their efforts, however, he grows no better, and the phsicians fear that he will never recover. Colonel Glenn is suffering from a complication of diseases, and the physicians announce that his system is suffering from nervous and physical collanse.

The firm of Glenn & Rountree, of which Colonel Glenn is a member, has handled several important murder cases of late, and to these Colonel Glenn has given his personal attention, working day and night. Once before he became very ill and his physicians advised him that nothing less than a complete rest from all mental worry would save his life.

He took a voyage of several months' duration and returned to the city much improved. He at once went to work again, and until his collapse, which was very sudden, he seemed to be in excellent health. The recent Flanagan hearing was a severe trial on Colonel Glenn, and it proved too much for him. It was shortly after this case that he collapsed, and for the past week his condition has been alarming.

CROOKED LIMBS
Deformed Hands and Feet



Club Foot, Flat Foot, Knock Knee, Short Leg, Bow Legs, and the various degrees of Spinal Curvature, are among those evils that were long regarded as incurable, but which modern Surgery now encounters and remedies every day. Blemishes of the face, eyes and other parts of the body can also be cured by the specialists who have made them a study, and

WE ARE PROUD TO SAY

that very few of any of these have come to our institute that our methods and appliances could not thoroughly cure. We are curing such cases every day. We can cure yours or your child's. Don't delay. The sooner it is under treatment, the easier the treatment and the quicker the result.

Our medical specialists are having the highest success with Catarrh, Rheumatism and all chronic diseases. Mail treatment by question blanks. Consultation free. Address

Washington Medical and Surgical Institute

No. 500 and 501 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

COMMISSION MEN HAVE NEW TEAM

It Is Probable That All Games Will Be Played at Brisbine.

LEAGUE IN GOOD CONDITION

All the Teams Now Clad in Uniforms and Look Well.

THE LEAGUE TREASURY IS WELL FILLED

Directors Have Had Several Applications from Teams Desiring To Enter the League.

The success of the city league so far and the interest displayed in the games by the public has given new life to the national game in Atlanta and the supposition that baseball is dead is an erroneous one.

The crowds that have gone out to every exhibition since the league started reminds the cranks of the southern league in 1893, when Atlanta was at the head of the list and Brisbine park was packed every afternoon the team was at home.

The teams Atlanta has signed since that year failed to obtain the support of even the crowds who attended. When the city league began many predicted it would not last a month, but the good ball that has been played by every team in the league has surprised the public, and since the first day the attendance has increased perceptibly at every game.

With the small charge of admission to the grand stand necessary to meet the running expenses of the league the directors report a good sum in the treasury and the indications are that at the close of the season the league will be on a firm basis.

Every team has secured new uniforms and the assortment of different colored suits worn by men on the same teams in the first few games of the season have been permanently discarded. All of the uniforms are pretty and none of the teams have selected suits alike, making it easy to distinguish the men on the field without any trouble.

The schedule will be played out as it has been printed, and while a number of applications have been made by other teams for admission into the league, it has been decided by the directors to continue with only six clubs.

The Bankers and Sterling riders have both made application to the league, but unless some of the teams now composing the circuit drop out neither of the applications will be considered.

A meeting of the directors was called Saturday to decide whether all of the games in the future should be played at Brisbine park or continue to play half of them on the Piedmont park grounds as was originally agreed.

All of the teams have written letters to the directors complaining of the grounds at Piedmont park and asking them to have all the future contests at Brisbine. Nothing was decided upon by the directors at the meeting Saturday, but this morning they will discuss the matter again and finally settle it. It is understood that they will accede to the request of the players and give them grounds to play on where they will not be handicapped in any manner.

The next game will come Tuesday and will be between the City Hall and Commission Men.

The latter will go on the field with an entirely new aggregation and at present the Commission team is the unknown quantity of the league.

The list of new names for the team was presented to the directors last week and includes a number of the finest amateur players in the city. The team will be under the management of Councilman McCullough.

At the meeting of the directors Saturday it was decided to charge 10 cents admission to every game played on Saturday in the future. This step was found necessary in order for the league to meet some of its obligations ahead.

In speaking of the charge for admission on Saturdays one of the directors said yesterday: "I predict that the extra charge will not affect the crowds at the games in the least. Since the league started the attendance has increased instead of diminished and the people who are interested in the games will not kick because they have to pay for their fun on Saturday."

adding 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Bitters. Angostura Bitters, the South American appetizer.

TALES OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

"The old Santa Fe trail," like many of the world's great highways, has been a race course at times, over which some of the most marvelous rides have been effected by men whose powers of endurance have never been excelled in history.

Among those who were famous as long distance riders in the days of the "Commerce of the Prairies" was F X Aubrey. His remarkable feats in this particular have certainly never been excelled, if they have even ever been equaled, which is doubtful.

Aubrey was a Scotch-Canadian by birth and emigrated direct from Quebec to the remote west. He was a man of education, apparently, for I find that he was the author of one or two meritorious articles on a journey and sojourn in California, which were published in one of the early magazines of the country, about the time of the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast. He had also traveled extensively through the then almost inaccessible region of what is now the territory of Arizona, and from him was first learned the fact that the savages of that remote Mexican country employed gold bullets in charging their crude firearms.

General Marcy met F. X. Aubrey in 1849, wha had just returned from California, and en route crossed the Colorado near the outlet of the big Canon, where he met some Indians, with whom, he informed Marcy, he exchanged leaden for golden rifle balls, and that these Indians did not have the slightest idea of the relative value of the two metals.

The first ride Aubrey attempted was in 1850. He made a bet that he could cover the distance from Santa Fe, N. M., to Independence, Mo., over the trail, in eight days. It is 765 miles between the two points via the "Santa Fe trail," as the freight caravans traveled it, and by that route, on a wager of $1,000, Aubrey was to ride.

Aubrey succeeded in winning, making his destination, the Jones house in Independence, three hours before the expiration of his time. During this, his first ride, he killed a number of horses, the death of one when within twenty-five miles of Council Grove, compelled him to walk to that place, carrying his saddle on his back, where he obtained another animal and continued his wonderful ride.

This feat of Aubrey's was regarded as the greatest ride ever made by any one in ancient or modern times, and he became the hero of the incipient border town. Independence, where he was feted and made the lion of the day. His fame spread throughout the entire west, including California, where he was well known.

Although people marveled much at the wonderful endurance of the man, and the remarkable time in which he had made the trip, still Aubrey himself was not at all satisfied with it. He determined to break that record, and the following season he made another wager, of $5,000 in gold, that he would succeed in doing so.

He accomplished his record-breaking dash across the great plains in the marvelous time of only 5 days and 13 hours. His objective point was the same hotel, the Jones house, where he had ridden to on his former trip. On this one, when he reached that hostelry he was perfectly exhausted and in a fainting condition, his horse quivering from head to foot, and white with foam. Aubrey was lifted from the back of his faithful animal by his friends and carried into his room in the house, where he lay in a complete stupor for two days.

Six horses, which previous to starting from Santa Fe had been stationed at distances varying from 25 to 50 miles along the route, fell dead under him, so terribly fast did he force them on. He possessed a beautiful mare, Nelly, a favorite animal, noted for her speed and endurance, but she expired at the end of the first 150 miles.

Aubrey was killed by Major Richard Weightman, a volunteer officer of the Mexican war, and at the time of the tragedy was publishing a paper in Santa Fe. He and Aubrey had been warm friends for years. After his second great ride Aubrey left Santa Fe for California, and, upon his departure for that region, Weightman published an account of his friend's leaving which, however, did not at all meet with Aubrey's approval. Upon the latter's return to Santa Fe in 1854 he and Weightman met, of course, adjourned to a saloon, where both ordered whisky, but before either had time to raise their glasses to their mouths, Aubrey said to Weightman: "Why did you publish that d—d lie about my going to California?" The manner in which Aubrey put the question angered Major Weightman, and he threw his whisky in Aubrey's face. Aubrey reached for his revolver, but before he could draw it Weightman sprang upon him and plunged his bowie knife into Aubrey's heart, killing him instantly. Weightman was, of course, acquitted of the charge of murder.

Aubrey lies buried in an unknown grave. On his last great ride he rode day and night, stopping only long enough to leap from his tired animal and spring onto a fresh one. He made more than 200 miles every twenty-four hours, and all the sleep he took aggregated but three hours during the entire five days. Aubrey's ride eclipsed that famous one recorded in the old English legends of the outlaw, Dick Turpin, from London to York.

Weightman was a dapper little fellow, extremely polite and affable, priding himself upon "first family" connections, and always sported a fine cane. He had a small round ball of a head, bald on top, light hair, florid complexion, and small, piercing, deep-set eyes. He was a man of some ability, a fierce southerner and defender of slavery. He was plucky. He was poor as he was proud; a high liver, with the tastes and habits of a millionaire and the purse of a pauper. He resided in Atchison, Kas., for several years; was city recorder for one or two terms and was a candidate for re-election in 1861, but was defeated. When deprived of his office he was literally reduced to extremities. Weightman was a most gallant officer in the Mexican war, and when hostilities commenced between the north and south he joined the confederate forces, with which all his sympathies were enlisted. At the terrible battle of Wilson's creek, at the head of his brigade, he was killed at the very summit of "Bloody hill;" three bullets pierced his body. He and General Lyon fell within thirty paces of each other. Both were brought off the field and laid side by side upon blankets under the shade of the same tree.

SOME GERMAN SPORTS.

Two Odd Parlor Games That Are Favorites in the Fatherland.

From The Brooklyn Citizen.

Two very old-fashioned and favorite parlor games on this side of the water have of late been dignified with German recognition and have rapidly risen in popular esteem there until the artists of the fatherland have been moved to make use of them as fitting subjects for brush and pencil. "Going to Jerusalem" and "blowing the feather," with their accompanying forfeits, have delighted many generations of young folks in rural and urban America, and the two spirited and lifelike sketches of them that appear in this number of the Art Supplement will bring back many sweet memories of the past to thousands of its readers.

Our German cousins, however, either have not "caught on" to the well-known American designation of these games, or else they have not cared to go for names even one point beyond the strictly literal in nomenclature. The "chair snatching" is good enough in Germany for our old journey into the holy land, and "feather-snatching" appears to fit the ancient sheet and feather pastime of our great-grandparents. E. Hellemann is the artist who has done so much to popularize these games in the fatherland, and his two drawings of them are now familiar from one end of the empire to the other.

At first the newspapers there published the rules for playing these games with the greatest minuteness of detail and discussed with much seriousness the two "new" parlor plays from America, where their readers were told, they took rank in the popular estimation with the theater, the concert, baseball, tennis and football, and one was led to believe almost that no function of the "Gotham four hundred" was complete without an hour or two devoted to "chair-snatching" or "feather-snatching." With these games as a text too, the German prints discussed the alleged American characteristic of an ardent devotion to parlor games quite equal to the fervor with which business is pursued from morning till night. This was contrasted with the more conservative manner of pursuing pleasure in the old world, especially in the German-speaking sections of Europe. From the tone of these discussions the reader could easily imagine the New York broker, after "turning" a million or two in the morning with more or less excitement, and devoting himself to "calculations" till the late afternoon, eagerly slamming up his roller-top desk and hurrying uptown to begin a bout at "chair-snatching" as soon as he should have bolted his dinner.

But, after all, there is a good deal in both these old pastimes—quite as much, perhaps, in the recollections that they revive as in the games themselves, and it is a high tribute to their staying qualities that our boys and girls, and young men and women, too, are still playing them in every state in the union. The wisdom of our ancestors, tradition, and a large measure of temporal satisfaction are somehow wrapped up in "going to Jerusalem" and "blowing the feather."

THE AMERICAN "REGULAR."

Interesting Observations Upon Our Soldiers by a Foreigner.

Correspondent London Times on Board United States Transport Gussie.

On the trip of this ship to Cuba no officer or man has ever worn a tunic excepting at guard mounting inspection. The fifty men who went ashore near Cabanas on May 12th and pitched into some five hundred Spaniards left their coats behind and fought in their blue flannel shirts. Of the officers some wore a sword, some did not, though all carried a revolver. No orders were issued on the subject—it was left to individual taste. I have experienced hotter days at German maneuvers than on the coast of Cuba during the days we happened to be there, yet I have never noticed any disposition in the army of William II to relax the severity of service even temporarily. My German friends sincerely believe that the black stock and the hot tunic are what has made Prussia a strong nation.

In the way of clothing the American private carries a complete change of underdrawers, undershirts, socks, laced boots and uniform trousers. My particular private was carrying a double allowance of socks, handkerchiefs and underwear. He had a toothbrush and comb. That is the heavy marching order knapsack. For light marching, which is the usual manner, the man begins by spreading on the ground his halftent, which is about the size of a traveling rug. On this he spreads his blanket, rolls it up tightly into a long, narrow sausage, having first distributed along its length a pair of socks, a change of underwear and the two sticks of his one tent pole. Then he brings the ends of this canvas roll together, not closely, as in the German army, but more like the ends of a horseshoe held by a rope, which at the same time stops the ends of the roll tightly. When this horseshoe is slung over the man's shoulder it does not press uncomfortably upon his chest. The total weight is distributed in the most convenient manner for marching.

The packing of the man's things is strictly according to regulations, excepting only the single pocket in his knapsack, where he may carry what he chooses, as he chooses. His light canvas haversack is much like the English one, and his round, rather flat water flask is covered with canvas. It is made of tin, and the one I inspected was rusty inside. It would be better if of aluminum. In the haversack is a pannikin with a hinged handle that may be used as a saucepan. Over this fits a tin plate, and when the two are overlug each other the handle of the pannikin fits over both by way of handle. It is an excellent arrangement, but should be of aluminum instead of metal liable to rust. The most valuable part of this haversack is a big tin cup that can be used for a great variety of purposes, including cooking coffee. It is hung loose at the strap of the haversack. Of course, each man has knife, fork and spoon, each in a leather case.

The cartridge belt contains 100 rounds, which are distributed all the way around the waist, there being a double row of them. The belt is remarkably light, being woven all in one operation. It is of cotton and another material which prevents shrinking or loosening. The belts have stood admirably the test put upon them for the last six days, when it has rained every day, on top of the ordinary heavy moisture usual at sea in the tropics. The test is the more interesting from their having been previously in a very dry country. Officers and men alike unite in praise of this cartridge belt. The particular private whom I was inspecting said he now carried 100 as easily as he formerly carried fifty. This belt rests loosely on the hips, without any straps over the shoulders. It is eminently business-like in appearance. The hat is the gray felt of south Africa. Australia and every other part of the world where comfort and cost are consulted. No boots are issued on expeditions of this kind. The men who form in line for guard duty have their tunics well brushed, but that may be due to extraneous assistance.

For fighting purposes, then, the United States private has nothing to keep clean except his rifle and bayonet. He carries no contrivances for polishing buttons, boots or the dozens of bits of accouterment deemed essential to a good soldier in Europe. In Spain, for instance, the private, though he may have nothing in his haversack, will, nevertheless, carry a clumsy outfit of tools for making his uniform look imposing.

Now, as to discipline in the American army, I cannot speak at present, for the war is yet too young. It may, however, be worth noting that in this particular regiment, while most complete liberty was allowed the men all the twelve days of the rail journey from San Francisco to Tampa, not a single case of drunkenness or any other breach of discipline was reported. Among the 105 men on this boat there has not in the past seven days been a single case of sickness of any kind or any occasion for punishing. The firing discipline during the three times we have been under fire has been excellent; the obedience of soldiers to their officers has been as prompt and intelligent as anything I have seen in Europe; and as to coolness under fire and accuracy of aim, what I have seen is most satisfactory. The men evidently regard their officers as soldiers of equal courage and superior technical knowledge. To the yankee private "West Pointer" means what to the soldier of Prussia is conveyed by noble rank. In my intimate intercourse with officers and men aboard this ship I cannot recall an instance of an officer addressing a private otherwise than is usual when a gentleman issues an order. I have never heard an officer or non-commissioned officer curse a man. During the engagement of Cabanas the orders were issued as quietly as at any other time, and the men went about their work as steadily as bluejackets on a man-o'-war.

Substitute for Lemons.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Is cooling, quenches thirst, and acts as a Tonic.
Shun Imitations. Sold only in bottles.

LOOMS WORK OFF BACK ORDERS.

The Home Trade Is Disappointing and Foreign Orders Scarce.

Manchester, June 19.—The last week has been another of small things all around. The looms have been occupied mostly with the working off of back orders. The undertone is still firm in most directions, but the thinning order books produce irregularity in some quarters. Calcutta remained idle, but it is expected to resume soon. The moonson promises well for Indian crops. Botasy and Currachee send a considerable number of orders, but the limits are too low in many cases. There has been a moderate business for China at figures slightly below current rates. South America and other markets are doing a little.

The home trade is rather disappointing. Yarns are generally steady at 3 cents. They would follow cotton down more rapidly than two months ago.

The week's business was of the hand-to-mouth order.

Germany and France report little new business, with prices steady.

Eczema Itching.

"A little lad five years old had Eczema. He was given quick relief by the use of **Comfort Powder**, and we send our recommendation of the powder."—Sisters of Mercy, Sacred Heart Hospital, Manchester, N.H.

All Druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS.

KIMBALL HOUSE
ATLANTA, GA.

THE LEADING, LARGEST AND MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED HOTEL IN THE CITY

OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT. NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY OF BAGGAGE

One hundred rooms with private bath. Two passenger elevators. All modern improvements. Cuisine and service first-class in every respect.
THE KIMBALL HOUSE CAFE WILL BE CLOSED FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, 1898.
And the hotel will be conducted on the American plan only during the summer months.

RATES, $2.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

Special rates to families who desire cool, pleasant accommodations in Atlanta. The Cafe will be opened for special parties and banquets on short notice.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Proprietor. GEORGE W. SCOVILLE, Manager.

CITY TAX NOTICE.

The books are now open for the payment of second installment of City Tax.
E. T. PAYNE, C. T. C

ARAGON CAFE

Only high-class Cafe in the city. Open until 12 o'clock at night . . . . . Private dining rooms connected with Cafe. Special attention given to theater parties and entertainments. Chef and service unexcelled. Rates reasonable . . .

HOTEL ARAGON

Refitted and furnished, and under entirely new management. Headquarters for traveling men and tourists Open all year round . .

GEO. W. COLLIER, Jr., Mgr.
ATLANTA, GA.

GRANT HOTEL,
86 1-2 Whitehall Street.

Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

Hotel Cumberland

OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. Regular Summer Season Opening June 14th. The finest beach on the Atlantic. For terms write to LEE T. SHACKELFORD, Cumberland, Ga.

ST. SIMONS HOTEL
St. Simons Island, Ga.

Now open for the reception of guests. Write us for terms.

Rockbridge Alum Springs

A delightful resort in the Mountains of West Virginia. The location is ideal, combining healthfulness, beautiful scenery, and a perfect climate. The famous Alum Wells, Chalybeate and Freestone Springs furnish the most health-giving waters in the world.

The Springs are surrounded by a country rich in historic interest. Accommodation in hotels and cottages for 1,300 guests.

For rates address: J. D. FRAZIER, Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.

DICKEY HOUSE;
Summer Hotel.
Mineral Bluff, Fannin County, Ga.

Excellent accommodations for 40 to 50, fine climate, fine water, mountain scenery, good fishing. Terms and particulars on application. Apply at once. 6.19-4t sq

BATTERY PARK HOTEL
And Cottages
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The coolest summer climate in America; the most entrancing scenery, and the best Hotel in the South. Thirty thousand dollars spent in the last six months in improvements. Rates $15 per week and upwards. For information, address your city ticket agent, or write,

E. P. M'KISSICK,
Proprietor.

THE MURREY,
334 WEST 23RD ST., NEW YORK.

Elegantly appointed private boarding house where hotel comforts may be obtained at half expense. Refined service and attendance. Table the best. Terms $1.50 per day. For information and references write to
6-12 7t eod L. R. MURREY.

CLIFF HOUSE,
Tallulah Falls, Georgia.

Most delightful resort in the Blue Ridge Mountains; altitude 2,200 feet. Accommodations for 250 guests. Connection made daily except Sunday with the morning train and the vestibule limited and on Saturdays with the Belle at Cornelia, Ga. For rates and other information address James E. Hickey, Proprietor.

Dr. Percy N. de Bouay, resident physician.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect February 13th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
2	Chattanooga	116	Brunswick
38	Washington	116	Columbus, Ga.
18	Jacksonville	35	Birmingham
37	Tallapoosa	18	Chattanooga
17	Mt. Airy	112	Richmond
121	Fort Valley	19	Macon
19	Macon	20	Norcross
37	Columbus	38	Washington
38	Birmingham	19	Chattanooga
116	Chattanooga	37	Birmingham
19	Norcross	110	Macon
37	Washington	110	Columbus
115	Brunswick	22	Fort Valley
114	Chattanooga	18	Mt. Airy
121	Richmond	25	Tallapoosa
17	Macon	14	Jacksonville
17	Columbus, Ga.	17	Chattanooga
36	Birmingham	36	Washington

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
101	Jonesboro	102	Hapeville
12	Savannah	12	Savannah
103	Hapeville	104	Hapeville
105	Hapeville	108	Jonesboro
111	Macon	110	Hapeville
109	Jonesboro	112	Hapeville
111	Hapeville	13	Macon
113	Hapeville	114	Jonesboro
11	Savannah	14	Savannah
	SUNDAY TRAINS:		SUNDAY TRAINS:
115	Jonesboro	116	Hapeville
117	Hapeville	118	Jonesboro

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
13	Nashville	12	Nashville
173	Marietta	170	Chattanooga
291	Chattanooga	172	Marietta
11	Nashville	14	Nashville

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No	ARRIVE FROM	No	DEPART TO
238	Montgomery	235	Montgomery
234	Selma	233	Montgomery
136	Selma	237	Selma
12	College Park	11	College Park
14	Newnan	13	College Park
16	College Park	15	Palmetto
15	College Park	17	College Park
20	Palmetto	19	College Park
22	College Park	21	College Park
24	College Park	23	Palmetto
26	College Park	25	College Park
28	Palmetto	29	Newnan
	SUNDAY TRAIN:		SUNDAY TRAIN:
42	Newnan	41	West Point

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
13	Augusta	12	Augusta
23	Conyers	26	Lithonia
	Covington	128	Augusta
21	Augusta	24	Conyers
25	Lithonia	16	Covington
127	Augusta	14	Augusta

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
141	Norfolk	142	Washington
143	Washington	138	Norfolk

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 15 am

Daily · All other trains daily except Sunday.

"THE HIAWASSEE ROUTE."

Only Through Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Beginning June 19th the ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, in connection with the Western and Atlantic railway, will establish a through line of sleepers between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Trains will leave Atlanta from union depot at 8:30 p. m. and arrive in Knoxville at 7 a. m. Good connections made at Knoxville for all points north, including Tate Springs and other summer resorts.

Tickets on sale and diagram at Western and Atlantic city ticket office, No. 1 North Pryor street; also at union depot.

J. E. W. FIELDS, G. P. A., Marietta, Ga.
J. H. McWILLIAMS, T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn. 6-15-5t

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Effective May 1, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 30 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 19 am	7 45 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 09 pm	.....	11 10 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	.....	.....	11 30 am	8 40 pm
Lv Charlotte	8 20 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	.....
Ar Greensboro	10 45 pm	.....	.....	.....
Ar Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	.....
Ar Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm	.....	.....
Ar Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	.....	.....
Ar Philadelphia	10 15 am	3 00 am	.....	.....
Ar New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am	.....	.....
Ar Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	.....	.....
Lv Danville	12 20 am	1 50 pm	12 30 am	.....
Ar Richmond	6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am	.....
Lv Greensboro	10 50 pm	.....	.....	.....
Ar Norfolk	7 35 am	.....	.....	.....

No. 29. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte.

SO. BOUND.	No. 15.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	8 15 pm
Ar. Macon	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 10 pm	10 55 pm
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm	.....	.....	5 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm	.....	.....	6 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm	.....	.....	8 10 am
NORTH BOUND.		No. 31.	No. 9.	No. 7.
Lv. Atlanta	.....	4 15 pm	5 30 pm	6 20 pm
Ar. Rome	.....	10 35 pm	6 25 pm	1 00 am
Ar. Dalton	.....	11 45 am	7 34 pm	2 34 am
Ar. Chattanooga	.....	1 00 pm	8 50 pm	4 15 am
Ar. Memphis	.....	.....	7 40 am	7 00 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	.....	.....	7 30 am	7 30 pm
Ar. Knoxville	.....	.....	1 10 am	8 05 am
Ar. Louisville	.....	.....	7 50 am	7 50 pm

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 30 am	6



Relief Association Meeting Is Postponed

The meeting of the young ladies' relief association, which was to have occurred this morning at the Capital City Club, has been postponed by Miss Ella Powell, the president, until Wednesday morning. The meeting was deferred on account of the death of Mrs. Clark Howell. At the gathering Wednesday it is requested that all committees be ready to report.

Mouseline De Laine and Pique Gowns.

New York, June 17.—(Special Correspondence.)—Whether the current styles are good or bad is a matter of opinion. Most people will agree that there is a great variety of choice, and if a woman is only conscious of what suits her she need have very little difficulty in showing off her charms at their best. The crude colors need blending and adapting to the complexion, the sleeves need study and so does the hang of the skirt. But this year there are so many inexpensive materials which are exceedingly fashionable and, well made, are a success such as mousseline de laines and grenadine lawns and piques.

My weekly search for pretty things brought to light several of these dainty wool gowns. The most attractive was a peach-colored de laine with a plumeau skirt made with a couple of rows of ruchings of the material, edged with white lace, very small and close, carried around it. A full bloused waist opening over white satin embroidered in silver. An embroidered white satin sailor collar nearly covered the back and shoulders, while the hat was a mere pouf of white chiffon worked in silver, with large ostrich plumes.

Pique is to be very smart this year and no wonder if all the gowns made of it in the slightest degree resemble a charming white one with a pink batiste shirt blouse, having tiny tucks divided by insertion. The skirt was cut with the now usual bias flounce below the knee, a band of open work guipure insertion let in above. The cut of the little coat was so pretty, having a short, rounded basque with revers, arranged with incisions, and yellow pique let in and covered with insertion. A white serge for a similar occasion had the skirt cut in the new fashion, and trimmed with rows of silver braid, in sets of three and five brought up in a rounded form in the front, so that it made a point in the center of the depth. This had a pink and white foulard skirt very much ruffled, having revers on a graceful little jacket, its short basque covered with the same foulard and lines of silver braid carried up the back. Foulard is an important element in dress and a navy blue and white had been very simply made with a full front, the square collar of the same edged with a frill and below it on the shoulders rows of horizontal and perpendicular insertion let in to form checks. Inside the full bodice was some Valenciennes lace, the collar band very high, with a Valenciennes tie in the front. In this dress, as in most of the fashionable ones of the year, cording formed an important element; the back of the skirt was charmingly cut on the bias and flowed most gracefully. A red and white foulard opened over a light corn-colored vest. The skirt was trimmed with bands of the material edged with kilting, and the pretty sleeves fell over the hand and set close to the arm, the guipure introduced about the neck being a square collar finished off at the edge with shaped pieces of lace tied in a bow in the front; the trimming on the skirt came up high in the center of the front and descended to the hem in the back. Yak lace, or its present prototype, and Valenciennes had both been mingled in this dress.

I mentioned this combination of two laces on one gown in my last week's article, I think. At any rate, it is the correct thing just now, and certainly gives variety. A well-dressed woman has to be very careful now about the arrangement of her throat; her collar band must be as high as possible, and a number of new collars have been brought out to meet this difficulty. They are made with folded bias strips of silks united with a network of coarse silk herring-boning in contrast to the band.

Those who accept the new style of skirt-cutting are apt to be troubled as to the best means of heading the flouncings, edging the tabliers and forming the panels which the new modes render necessary, and for this comet ribbon is greatly in demand, a new edition of the ordinary ribbon. It is gathered into little frills, sewn at intervals on the skirt, seven rows not being at all too much, or it figures in narrow flouncings of thin material, but invariably gathered before put on. Even petticoats are trimmed in this style, for the best are cut to exactly go with the gown, and a great deal of lace flouncing is used, of a substantial depth, edged with satin ribbon. Many of the glace silk petticoats have a double flounce of wide black lace edged with bebe ribbon.

How To Cook Breakfast Bacon

The pan was sizzling hot, the bacon of wafer thinness and properly marked with a streak of fat and a streak of lean, and was not allowed to touch the pan until the family were heard on their way to breakfast. Notwithstanding all this, on a sultry morning, when nothing in the way of meat could be tolerated, but a few slices of crisp bacon, here it was straight and pallid instead of brown and curly. This was the first hot weather breakfast essayed by the new cook, and she evidently was not in possession of the family secret which insured properly cooked bacon at all seasons.

The next morning was even warmer, but this time the bacon was perfect, for before it was consigned to the hot pan each slice had been spread on a flat tin pan, and this put directly on the ice for about fifteen minutes; thus it was firm when raw, which means to an experienced eye crispness when cooked. The bare ice must not come in contact with the bacon, as the least suspicion of dampness would produce the very result the coolness prevents.

In cooking poultry and meats in hot weather, when possible, they, too, should be cool and firm before roasting.

Practical Laundry Hints.

If one is careful in noting the reply of a salesman in a reliable dry goods establishment, when questioned as to the washing of prints of bright yet delicate colors, his answer is invariably, that it depends entirely on the laundress. Many of us have inexperienced women at our tubs and do not understand how to direct them, and for this reason deny ourselves some of the most exquisite tints now shown in cottons. There is a shade in blue this season, not as green as the old "robin's egg," more beautiful and less trying than either this or delft (China) blue. This will wash beautifully with ordinary care in not using too strong soap, or very hot water and rinsing in cold salt and water, never allowing this article to stand in any but the salted water, and that only for a minute or two. At one point, just here, however, the writer has seen this "heavenly blue" turn to a mostly ugly brown, merely by the use of hot starch; the same will change a delicate rose pink to a brick shade, and heliotrope into an indescribable hue. Allow, then, the starch to become lukewarm; dry always in the shade, bring the garment in when just damp enough to iron, and one may dress oneself and children in any of the lovely new colors and revel in a good quality of cotton goods at form 10 to 12½ cents per yard.

If cottons are apparently spoiled by the careless use of a strong alkali, either in soap or water, should the mistress be appealed to before the mischief of drying has been accomplished, the colors, if pink, green, red or blue, may be restored by rinsing the articles in a fresh tub of water with a teacupful of vinegar mixed through it.

Many of the lovely shades of lilac or violet need setting once for all, after which they will require only ordinary care. Alum is the proper acid for this purpose, and the goods the first time they are washed should be soaped for half an hour in a pail of cold water in which a lump of alum as large as a walnut has been dissolved.



Elegant White Mousseline de Soie Waists Trimmed with Insertion and Made Up Over White Taffeta.

Johnson-Harris.

Sandersville, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—One of the important events of Sandersville society occurred Wednesday night at the Baptist church at 8:30 o'clock. It was the marriage of Mr. James E. Johnson and Miss Olivia Harris, both of this place, and on account of their prominence and popularity the occasion excited much interest in social realms and brought together a very large crowd to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. J. S. Jordan.

The church was tastily decorated with vines, ferns and flowers. The participants both ladies and gentlemen, were dressed in keeping with the occasion and an attempt at description by your scribe would detract from the scene which was presented when the party entered the church and took their respective places to hear the solemn words pronounced.

After the ceremony a brilliant reception was tendered the party at the home of the bride. At 12 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left for Washington, New York and other points, to be absent three weeks, after which time they will be at home to their friends in Sandersville.

The attendants and ushers were: Miss Belle Brown, maid of honor; Mr. T. A. Wicker, best man; Miss Shelly Cooly and Newman Wood, Miss Sadie Forbutten and A. Willis Evans, Miss Mamnie Sparks and Dan E. Harris, Ushers: Frank Smith, Henry Hermann, Byrd B. Lovett and E. H. Sullivan.

Mr. Johnson is the efficient cashier of Worthen & Irwin's bank, and in society is very popular. Miss Harris is the only daughter of Mr. Wiley Harris and on account of her many charming graces is admired by all who know her. Their bridal presents were many and costly.

Among the visitors to Sandersville are two of Georgia's fairest daughters and sweetest singers—Miss Annie Cheatham, of Wadley, and Miss Lizzie Butts, of Milken. They are the guests of Mrs. D. L. Cheatham.

***

The second annual piano recital given by Miss Gussie Parkhurst, of this city, on Friday evening, the 17th instant, in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building, was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed by a most appreciative audience. The graceful delicacy of Lack's "Song of the Brook," and the majestic dignity of Mendelssohn's "Concerto," op. 25, gave ample opportunity for a display of the versatility of this young pianist, while the clean-cut octave work of Goldbeck's "Heroique" demonstrated a verve, virility and accuracy speaking well for the diligent work and temperamental qualifications of the performer.

***

Athens, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—Miss Millie Rutherford and a party of Lucy Cobb Young ladies, consisting of Misses Eva Sorrells and India Colbert, of Danielsville; Mary Hunnicutt and Norma Strickland, of Athens; Mary Illges, of Macon; Lena and Irene Felton, of Monroe; Ethel Mobley, Daffie Lee Prioleau and Miss Shinn, of Atlanta, are visiting points of interest in and around Asheville, N. C.

Miss Aimee Rankin will spend several weeks with Mrs. J. P. Campbell before returning to her home in South Carolina.

Mr. W. D. Ellis, Jr., of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Athens.

Miss Louise Lumpkin is visiting Miss Mary Burt Howard in Atlanta.

Superintendent G. G. Bond has returned from Valdosta, where he had been conducting a large teachers' institute.

***

Brunswick, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—The war scare in the interior strikes the average Brunswickian in a ludicrous vein. Every once in a while some timid person up in the hill country writes to their friends and relatives on the coast and advises them to leave for the interior before the Spaniards drop a few shells over St. Simon's and Brunswick. These letters furnish amusement only and the social set continues to make plans and enjoy the gayeties of the season without regard for the war, or consequences of war as applied locally. St. Simons and Cumberland are both open and entertaining guests, the cottagers are beginning to move islandward, while in this city the life and gayety seems to be greater than before the war scare came on.

During the past week the State Pharmaceutical Association has been in session and they were served at odd hours with boat rides, collations and every form of amusement that could suggest itself to hospitable Brunswickians. One of the delightful affairs of the occasion was a boat ride and dance tendered to Miss Hortense Morris, of Macon. The outing was to St. Simon's and was tendered by Mr. William Nussbaum. The dance was in the ballrooms of the Progress Club and was given by the many friends Miss Morris made during her stay in this city. The participants in these entertainments were Mr. and Mrs. A. Rothschilds, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Pheiffer, Misses Hortense Morris, Flora Marks, Josie Nussbaum, Lena Marks, Ritta Kaiser, Bertha Borchardt, Rosalie Borchardt, Messrs. Max Morris of Macon, Max R. Marks, Gus Hoffman, William Nussbaum, Jake Rotholz, Julius Harrison, Louis Haym, Henry Hirsch, Max Marks, Rafel Borchardt.

Mrs. E. D. Walter entertained Wednesday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Walter, of Virginia. Those present were: Misses Jeannette Colson, Daisy McIntosh, Ethel Downing, Josephine duBignon, Fay Symons, Agnes Dexter, Helen Dexter, Symons, Retta McCullough, Julia Wilder, Josephine Burroughs, Mamie Pennick of Atlanta, Fleurine Madden, Edna Penniman.

A rowing party was out on the canal Monday afternoon taking pictures and enjoying a spell over a pretty stretch of water. Those in the boats were: Mrs. F. D. M. Strachan, Misses Josephine duBignon, Mary Walter, Jeannette Colson, Edna Penniman, Mamie Pennick of Atlanta, Fleurine Madden, Messrs. Tom McCall, C. W. Deming, George S. Watts, John T. Dunn, W. F. Holzingsworth.

Thursday night a most delightful promenade dance was given at the Oglethorpe by the young people. The night was one of the coolest and pleasantest of the season and everyone enjoyed themselves hugely. Among those participating were: Mesdames and Messrs. F. D. M. Strachan, L. C. Bodet, J. E. duBignon, Hugh Porter Bourne, White, Newton, H. N. Raymond, Misses Edna Penniman, Mary Walter, Jeannette Colson, Fannie Grant Nightengale, Ernestine Butts, Agnes Dexter, Mary Dexter, Ethel Downing, Josephine duBignon, Josephine Burroughs, Daisy McIntosh, Jennie Bryan of Savannah, Mary McCullough, Ethel Conoley, Florence Thiot, Lucille Butts, Gertrude Allen, Julia Wilder, Fleurine Madden, Messrs. Clifford Titus, Ed Allen, N. Emanuel, Jennings Butts, Bayard Butts, Richard Meador, C. W. Deming, John T. Dunn, Miller Nightengale, Morris Madden, Emerson Eve, T. J. McCall, W. Burroughs, Wilson, Harry duBignon, C. Don Parker, Ralph Tupper.

Social Items.

Mrs. Charles F. Benson, of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting her son, Dr. C. F. Benson, at 94 Capitol avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Oliver and their son, S. J. Oliver, of Dadeville, Ala., are visiting relatives in the city this week.

***

Miss Annie Reid, of Eatonton, Ga., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. H. S. Gardner, at 135 Ivy street, has gone to LaGrange, where she will spend a few weeks with her relative, Mrs. Whittaker.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Byington, of this city, are at Tybee for a few days.

***

Miss Maude Francis, of Edgewood, Ga., and Miss Mamie Chandler, of Decatur, Ga., will leave soon for Savannah to be attendants at the marriage of Dr. Miller and Miss Edwards, which occurs at the First Presbyterian church in that city on June 22d.

***

Mrs. C. L. Meriwether, of this city, is visiting Mrs. F. G. Bush, in Anniston, Ala.

***

Mr. J. Ryan Gardner, who has been attending the University of Virginia, has returned to his home in Atlanta for the summer vacation.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clark will spend the summer in England and the prominent cities on the continent. They will leave on the Teutonic, June 29th, and will visit France and Germany before they return.

***

Miss Olga Manston gave a birthday party last Friday evening at the residence of her parents, 593 South Pryor street. A large number of her friends were present and the evening was passed in a most enjoyable manner. Among those who attended the party were Misses Jennie Armstrong, Addie Armstrong, Hattie Sutton, Bertha Lemke, Teresa Lemke and Messrs. Fred Cook, Charles O'Farrell and Walter McGaha.

JAILER MADDOX MUSES.

Speaks of the Old Prison Which Is Soon To Be Deserted—His Sentimental Meditations.

Jailer Maddox has been doing some calculating. Last night he said while talking about the old jail which he will soon vacate:

"I have been figuring and I suppose altogether there must have been nearly 40,000 people in this prison first and last, which is more than one-third the population of Atlanta. For the past year the total number of prisoners will run way up over 1,000 and this old prison has been doing business nearly thirty years. And while I can figure down the number of men and women who have had these old locks fastened on them, yet who can tell how many hearts have been broken or how many tears have been shed on account of these old grimy walls and grated doors. Why, I know of three cases of deaths; yes, I say deaths, which have been directly caused by that old door there closing upon outcasts who were still loved by fond old mothers.

"I wish I could write up the history of this old place, but it is a task which no pen could accomplish, for the pitiful tales and the stories of bitterness and sorrow are on no records save those of the grave and eternity."

There was a cry of—

"Supper!"

And the jailer left off his musings to see that the prisoners got their rations for the night.

GRAND JURY WILL MEET TODAY.

Probably the Last Session Before Its Final Adjournment.

The Fulton county grand jury will convene today for the last time and will begin the preparation of the presentments to be read to the court. The special grand jury committees have been engaged for some time examining the departments of the county government and the reports of these committees will be received by the jury tomorrow.

The reports will be consolidated and upon them will be based the presentments. It is not known when the presentments will be ready for the court, but as it adjourns on June 30th it is very probable they will be read this week.

Chinamen Were Baptized.

The thirteen chinamen who were admitted to membership in the First Baptist church last Sunday night a week ago were baptized at the church last night before a large congregation. The Chinamen went under the water without flinching and the occasion was marked by no unusual demonstration.

Address on Temperance.

Colonel John Hickman, the well-known temperance orator, and Mrs. W. W. Patterson addressed a meeting at the Good Templars' hall last night on the "Evils of Intemperance." The speeches were characterized by many forceful truths and were thoroughly enjoyed by all present. By a typographical error, Mr. Patterson's name was made Pittman in yesterday's Constitution.

Impure blood is an enemy to health, and may lead to serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and averts danger.

THE INDUSTRIES OF THE WEEK.

Reports Showing March of Progress in the South.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 19.—The more important of the many new industries reported to The Tradesman for the week ended June 18th comprise a box factory in East Tennessee; a box and basket factory in Kentucky, rebuilt; a large cotton compress in Mississippi; a $60,000 cotton and woolen mill in Texas; a $500,000 electric light, power and traction company in South Carolina; a municipal electric light plant in Alabama, and an electric light and power company in East Tennessee; a $100,000 fertilizer factory in middle Tennessee; flouring mills in North Carolina and Arkansas, and two in west Tennessee; acetylene gas works in North Carolina; a gin and mill supply in north Texas, a $70,000 glass works in West Virginia; a knitting mill in Alabama; a $700,000 lumber company in Alabama and smaller concerns in Virginia and West Virginia; marble works in East Tennessee and a granite quarry in South Carolina; a new coal mine and a $40,000 oil mill in Alabama; an oil well company in Tennessee; a sewer pipe works in middle Georgia; a sash and door factory in Tennessee; a sawmill in South Carolina, and a refrigerator car company in West Virginia.

Crusselle Is Out Again.

Turnkey James Crusselle, who has been suffering for the past week with a badly mashed finger, is now out again and will probably be at work in a few days. He was at the barracks yesterday.

Will Be Given Stand of Colors.

Macon, Ga., June 19.—The citizens of Macon will on July 5th, present to the regiment of immunes, now being organized here by Colonel P. H. Ray, a handsome stand of colors. Senator Bacon has been asked to make the presentation speech.



An Evening Blouse with the New Georgian Sleeve. This Has No Fullness at the Top and Ends at the Elbow with a Black Velvet Band and Bow. Jetted Lace Over Satin of Any Becoming Color Are the Materials.

HOT!

Well, this is the hot month of the year. But your Kitchen will be about as cool as the rest of the house if you use a

Gas Stove

3,500 in use in Atlanta proves they give satisfaction.

Price, $10 and $12 Connected.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.

All Stores Claim an Advantage.

This store is not an exception. We'd be untrue to ourselves and unmindful of your interests were we to maintain silence concerning the superiorities of our stock, methods and prices.

Get in line. Come with the other men who are dressy and frugal. We completely meet the growing demand for Ready-to-wear Clothes that are comfortable, elegant in appearance and economical.

Inexpensive Thin Suits are here in enormous assortment. Ditto Odd Coats. Ditto Separate Trousers. Ditto Straw Hats, Underwear, Neckwear and Negligee Shirts.

You'll find remarkable values among Bicycle Suits. Come and look through our variety—save money.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company

38 Whitehall Street.

ARRIVING DAILY—FINE LINE OF

Wedding Presents in Cut Glass and Solid Silver, Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Novelties. Everything new at Stilson's. Badge work and repairing promptly done.

F. J. STILSON, 55 Whitehall St.

Use Ceylonia for Iced Tea

50 CENTS A POUND.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ICED TEA BLEND

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO., 75 Whitehall St.

ASHEVILLE SUMMER SCHOOL AND CONSERVATORY

WHERE? In the beautiful grounds and buildings of Asheville College for Young Women, Asheville, N. C., in "The Land of the Sky." Grand scenery, delightful climate, average temperature for summer 70 degrees F., study a pleasure.

WHAT? Superb advantages in Music, Art, Literature, Sciences, Elocution, etc. Some of the most distinguished artists and teachers of America engaged. Series of grand concerts, lectures and entertainments offered. Mr. George W. Vanderbilt's excellent arboretum and extensive Botanical Gardens—the finest in this country—are open to students in Botany and Biology.

WHEN? Session opens July 7th, and closes August 17th. Both men and women admitted. For large circular and full particulars address. ARCHIBALD A. JONES, Pres., or WILLIAM H. NORTON, Sec.

THE GRAND

Tonight, Tuesday and Wednesday Night and Wednesday Matinee.

A Social Highwayman

Just as strong a play as "Moths."

Thursday, Friday, Saturday night and Saturday matinee, the funniest comedy ever written—

"ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME"

William Gillette's happiest effort. Night prices 15c to 50c; matinees 25c; all seats reserved.

SODA WATER Checks given away at the Matinees.

CITY TAX NOTICE.

The books are now open for the payment of second installment of City Tax.

E. T. PAYNE, C. T. C.

What Cash Will Do

$2,750 cash will buy one of the handsomest 7-room cottages in the city. It was designed by one of the leading architects of the city and is one of those rare gems which has comfort and beauty combined. The lot is a handsome corner, having three large majestic oaks calculated to provoke reverence by those who love the beauties of nature. Take one of the four electric lines that lead to the vicinity of Pulliam and Ormond streets. Examine No. 415 Pulliam and then see us.

C. H. GIRARDEAU,

8 East Wall Street.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

16 rooms, Peachtree street	$40 00
13-r. house, Jackson street	40 00
13-r. house, Central Place	30 00
12-r. house, Washington street	35 00
11-r. house, Hurst street, Inman Park	40 00
10-r. house, W Peachtree street	35 00
10-r. house, Courtland avenue	40 00
10-r. house, Druid Circle, Inman Park	30 00
9-r. house, Hood street	25 00
9-r. house, Peachtree street	35 00
9-r. house, Pulliam street	15 00
9-r. house, Formwalt street	30 00
8-r. house, Thirteenth street	25 00
8-r. house, Spring street	20 00
8-r. house, Magnolia street	12 00
8-r. house, East Fair street	18 00
8-r. house, Mangum street	15 00
6-r. house, Luckie street	18 00
6-r. house, Bartow street	20 00
5-r. house, East Fair street	15 00
5-r. house, Jones avenue	15 00

WANTED—Real Estate.

WE WANT for a cash customer 15 to 20 acres within 10 minutes' walk of a railroad depot, having a 6 or 7-r house, plenty of shade, with fruits, near Atlanta. Address C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall street.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PUBLIC SALE of nursery stock. I will receive sealed bids for the nursery stock of Harrison & Ball; also the book of the same; stock can remain in ground until next winter; bids will be received until June 21, 1898; terms cash. B. L. Giddings, receiver, East Point, Ga., June 10, 1898. 6—19—mon—tues

I WILL receive sealed bids for the nursery stock and book account of Harrison & Ball until June 22, 1898. Terms cash. B. L. Giddings, receiver. East Point, Ga., June 15, 1898. 6-18 sat mon

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

STORAGE.

SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry street and W. and A. st. R. Telephone 1958, 2 calls.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.

51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

A PRINCIPAL is wanted for DeKalb seminary; only graduates and teachers of experience need apply. Address R. W. Milner, Secretary, Lithonia, Ga. 6—19—5t

MEN AND WOMEN to work for us at your home; day or evening; $8 to $12 weekly; no canvassing or experience required; full particulars and work mailed on application. Brazilian Manufacturing Co., New York city. 6-14 tues sun mon

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—Catalog, War goods, flags, bows, etc., free. Cushman, 34 Oliver street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED for "Our Naval War with Spain." Splendidly illustrated, only authentic book to be published. Free outfit now ready, act quick. National Pub. Co., 114 Fifth avenue, New York, or Lakeside building, Chicago. 6-12 30t

WANTED—Agents for "America's War for Humanity" told in picture and story. Introduction by Hon. John J. Ingalls, formerly United States senator for Kansas. The history Cuban-Spanish-American war in full, with causes leading up to it. Over 200 superb engravings from actual photographs taken for this work. 600 quarto pages—price only $2—very complete outfit 50 cents. Agents make $20 to $60 a week. Address N. D. Thompson Publishing Company, St. Louis or New York. 6-16-11t

AGENTS WANTED—From $2 to $5 a day may be made every day of your life, by engaging promptly with us. Address B. F. Johnson Pub. Co., 3-5 S. 11th st., Richmond, Va. 6-12-7t

AGENTS—Visit stores, sell machine for printing large signs on fences, bridges, rocks, sidewalks, any rough surface. Ajax Co., Racine, Wis. 6-12-20t

WANTED—Salesmen.

$15 TO $50 WEEKLY and expenses paid salesmen to sell cigars to dealers on time; experience unnecessary. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis, Mo. july 4—13m

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person, No. 825 Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 612 Temple Court.

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repaid in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

V. F. PICKERT, broker and jeweler, 6½ Whitehall street, upstairs, makes loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. All business strictly confidential.

LOANS made promptly on real estate or satisfactory collateral at lowest rates of interest. Equitable Loan and Security Co., Gould building.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 527 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SEE our rent list before renting. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall St. 1-w

FOR RENT—A most desirable residence in the northern portion of city, on Piedmont ave. Address No. 5, Constitution office. 6-17-3t

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARD—A couple without children can obtain board in one of the handsomest homes in Marietta, Ga.; references required. Address Marietta, care Constitution. 6-12 7t

PERSONAL.

FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas.
FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas.
FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas.
FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas.
58 S. Pryor. Phone 993.

SWEET WATER PARK HOTEL, Lithia Springs, twenty miles west of Atlanta. H. T. Blake, proprietor. Now open. junel8-tf

a whisky

to meet every desire

"four aces"

none better produced at any price

old, pure, wholesome, delicious, invigorating, medicinal, tonical . . . . .

old at first-class bars, hotels, clubs

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."

strictly wholesale the big store . . . . .

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

WILLINGHAM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

—AND—

LUMBER DEALERS!

Lowest Prices and Best Goods

OFFERED IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds

And Every Class of Pine and Hard Wood. Headquarters for Inside Sliding Blind and Fly Screens.

'PHONE 1020.

Corner Marietta and North Avenue.

WILLINGHAM CO.

THE FAMOUS ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Original Budweiser Bottled Beer, "America's Favorite." A little higher in price, but a reason for it. Absolutely pure. Recommended by the leading physicians. Insist on having the best (The Original). Sold by all first-class dealers in wines and liquors.

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Wholesale Agents. 'Phone 48. Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College

The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $50.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat free.

China Painting Taught at Lycett's.

Reduced prices for summer months. Cool studio and all conveniences. Special course for teachers. Correspondence invited. 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

CHESTNUT HILL ACADEMY.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. Eleven miles north of the City Hall. Catalogue on application.

JAMES L. PATTERSON, Head-master.

Standard Ice Co. Can Supply You Promptly. **ICE** Telephone 549. Sol. Benjamin, Manager.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm known as the Cotton States Belting and Supply Company was dissolved on June 17th. Mrs. M. H. Moody and J. J. Disosway were equal owners of the business. The interest of the former has been purchased by the latter, who assumes all liability and assets, and will continue the business under the same name. 6-19-3t

Don't forget to take a Kodak or Ray Camera with you on your vacation.

ADAMS PHOTO SUPPLY CO., 31-2 W. Alabama St.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.

THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.

JOSEPH T. ORME.

NEW ARROW TIES!

JUTE BAGGING!

PIECE BAGGING!

For Direct Shipment at Low Prices.

C. E. CAVERLY,

Commission Merchant,

Atlanta, Ga.

PETER LYNCH.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

ALIVE, BUT UNDER FIVE FEET OF DIRT

Hypnotist Nash Buried a Man at East Lake Yesterday.

C. M. BROWN IS THE VICTIM

Will Remain Underground Forty-Eight Hours Without Food or Drink.

DOCTORS TRIED TO STOP THE PERFORMANCE

Wrote Nash a Letter, but It Had No Effect—Candler Says Brown's Death Would Be Murder.

YESTERDAY morning Professor Nash, hypnotist, hypnotized C. M. Brown, a young white man, at East Lake, put him in a coffin and buried him under five feet of earth, where he will remain without food or water for forty-eight hours.

This experiment was scheduled for Saturday night, but for some reason was deferred until yesterday. Owing to this fact, only a small crowd was present at the hypnotizing.

To all appearances Brown is resting well, and much interest in manifested in his probable condition when he is taken out of the ground tomorrow morning.

The hypnotist has met a good many difficulties in attempting this experiment. Several days ago, when the physicians or the city caught sight of the handbills circulated to advertise the show, they determined to put a stop to it if possible, on the ground that the proceedure was not in accordance with the proper use of hypnotism, and that it might result in serious injury, if not death, to Brown. The doctors consulted Judge Candler, of the criminal court, who stated that should the victim die, Nash could be held for murder.

The physicians, therefore, wrote the following communication to Nash, which was delivered Saturday afternoon:

"Mr. Nash.—Dear Sir: We have observed by the newspaper accounts that you propose to hypnotize and bury a person at East Lake tonight for forty-eight hours without food or water, or without awaking the subject for that period. We, as physicians, protest against any such use of the laws of hypnotism, as it is liable to produce death or to at least impair the nervous system permanently.

"After consulting Judge John S. Candler, we find that if death should result the operator would be guilty of murder. We advise you to abandon this part of your operations, for if death or injury should result you would be held responsible. Other high legal authority has been consulted with the same conclusion.

"The undersigned physicians protest against the proceeding. We recognize that hypnotism in its proper application is beneficial, but your procedure is not in accordance with the recognized authorities on hypnotism."

This letter was signed: "William Perrin Nicolson, M.D.: C. C. Stockard, M.D.; J. McF. Gaston, M.D.; J. McF. Gaston, Jr., M.D.; T. V. Hubbard, M.D.; J. C. Johnson, M.D.; W. E. Parks, M.D.; and H. C. Blandford, psychologist."

When Nash and Brown did not put in appearance Saturday night on schedule time after the arrangements had been made, it was thought the hypnotist had decided to take the advice of the physicians, and had called the experiment off.

But it seems this was not the case. Notwithstanding the possibility of becoming a murderer and being responsible for the life of a man already buried, the hypnotist proceeded with his experiment, and the result is that Brown is five feet from civilization.

In case Brown dies, there is little doubt that Nash will be indicted for murder. The hypnotist seems to have no fear, however, as he says he has tried the experiment before, and knows that it can be successfully accomplished.

The spot where Brown lies is not on the East Lake property, as it was advertised, but is located on private property about 300 yards south of the pavilion, under a little cedar tree. The reason is that the lessees of the lake, fearing that in case Brown should die they might be held as accessories to the murder, determined not to have anything to do with the proceedure, and ordered Nash not to hypnotize his man on their property. In order to enforce this command the company had a force of officers at the pavilion Saturday night to see that Nash did not secretly dig graves in the front yard or in the shrubbery.

The only charge for a peep at this underground freak is 10 cents car fare. Brown lies perfectly still, giving every evidence of being dead. There is a ten-inch tube just over his head, and two one-inch tubes, one at the head and the other at the foot of the coffin, for ventilation.

The Knights of Pythias band complimented Brown yesterday afternoon by serenading him from the pavilion.

THE GRAND.

Tonight will witness the initial presentation in this city of "The Social Highwayman" by the Grand Stock Company. The company have been meeting with splendid success the past week and Saturday over 1,000 persons witnessed the performance.

The theatergoing public are now fully aware of the merits of this superb organization and the dramatic value of the various plays produced by this clever company. We are having now the opportunity of witnessing all the very latest successful plays, which if the Grand Stock Company were not with us we would not have the chance to see. The majority of people are familiar with the plot of "A Social Highwayman," through reading the novel. It will be recalled that it made a deep impression on the New York public, where it ran an entire year to immense audiences. The dramatization of this daringly original work makes it the most absorbingly interesting drama ever given to the stage. The play is in four acts and takes some fifteen players to portray the different characters. The gentlemen are almost constantly in evening dress and the ladies have many changes of costume. Since "Moths" so thoroughly pleased large audiences the management may confidently expect "A Social Highwayman" to prove one of the greatest successes yet made by this company. The play will be continued until Thursday night, when "All the Comforts of Home" will be given.

Electric Fans in Sleeping Cars.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway officials have solved the problem of cooling sleeping cars in stations at night. At Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis this line has sleeping cars placed in the stations at 10 p. m. which do not depart until after midnight, and in order to make them comfortable and cool have placed sixteen rotary electric fans in each end of the sleepers, thus removing the heated and impure air from all parts of the car. The fans have been in operation about two weeks and have been the subject of many favorable comments from the traveling public.

Foote's Trunk Factory.

17 East Alabama street. Phone 230. Call and see us before buying your trunk, valise or pocket book. New styles just finished. Everything retailed at wholesale prices. Trunk and valise repairing.

THESE NEGROES USED KNIVES.

Participants in Three Fights Are Arrested and Three of Them Suffer from Knife Wounds.

As the result of a fight on London lane, near Butler street, Saturday night, Joe Samuel, a negro man, is locked up at the police barracks and Lonzo Kitchens, also a negro, is suffering with a severe knife wound in his left arm. The two men tell different stories concerning the affair, and Recorder Calhoun will have a knotty problem to solve.

Samuel says that Kitchens was drunk and broke open the front door of the Samuel domicile with an ax. Samuel considered this a rather unique way for a neighbor to go visiting or to amuse himself and promptly appeared on the scene armed with a knife. With this he began slashing around and finally managed to slice Kitchens's arm. This ended the affair and Samuel was locked up.

Kitchens says that he was met by Samuel, who was drunk, and who without giving warning cut him on the arm. Both men will relate their grievances to Judge Calhoun this morning.

Wanted—An Assailant.

George Grant, a negro man, is locked up at the police barracks on the charge of disorderly conduct. His head is in a bandage as the result of a fight Saturday night, but George does not know who cut him or how the difficulty began.

The fight occurred on Decatur street and Grant was arrested by Patrolman Crim. The negro who did the cutting was gone before Crim reached the scene of the fight. Grant has a severe wound on his head behind the right ear and Dr. J. W. Hurt was called upon to sew up the cut.

Grant said yesterday that he knew nothing of the cut until this morning when upon waking up he found his head sore. An effort will be made to catch the negro who sliced Grant's head.

Money Caused This.

R. M. Arnold, a negro man, is locked up at the police barracks on the charge of stabbing. He plunged a knife into a negro woman's arm yesterday morning and at the barracks last night claimed that the row started over 15 cents. Arnold says the woman stole that amount from him.

He states that when he asked her for his money she pulled out a penknife and began cutting at him. In self defense, says Arnold, he drew his own knife and cut her on the arm. Arnold will be taken before one of the justices of the peace today.

ADVERTISED LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice week ending June 18, 1898. Persons calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Male List.

A—Dr W B Armstrong, 435 Davis; Barnett Andrews, 18 Bell; Battis Allen, 206½ Main st; A W Alexander.

B—Harry E Boyd, 598 Smith st; L E Boykin, R A Burns, 3; John Briant, W C Bruce, 7 E Broad; J F Berger, Joel Bass, J F Block, W. L. Baty, Homer Barnebock, Fred Barrey, 44 Kimball st; James A Baker, W J Burnett.

C—Geo Simpson Cooley, S J Corden, Rev W S Costley, H H Cook, Ed Casey.

D—Chas S Davis, J E Dick, J W Dimmock, J J Disney, Dr H W Davis, A W Davis.

E—Mr Elbe, Whitehall st.

F—Charley Finezee, Lush Fears, David Finley.

G—James Gaston, Willie Green, Robert George, 329 Key st.

H—Geo L Hawkins, David Hoston, Calhoun M Hill, 1 Amanda; G W Howard, Mose Hickey, P B Hill, Willie Hancock, Wm G Hix, J M Henry, Louis Heaty, Arthur Humphries.

J—Robert James.

K—E L Kaufman.

L—J M Lass, John Lanier, Anthony Lesle, J W Lon, Chas E Little, 308 Gowdy; Chas A Lamb.

M—James Mead, Jno P Moody, J P Mahan, James Mike, Oral Morrison, Andrew Maxwell (col), Jonn Myers, A J McAlister.

N—Lee Nolen (col), Mike Neill, W B Neely, 84 W Peachtree; W T Nolen, 128 Luckie.

O—J H O'Brien, 420 Marietta; Holmes C Ogden, J Ober & Son, G H Ormond, 295 Cap ave.

P—T J Parker, 378 Decatur; Jack Phillips, R P Parham, 413 Marietta; J F Pacerson, George Powers.

R—F A Roberts, 243 E Ellis, 2; C W Robinson, Bias Roberts, A J Robinson, Box 288; Auyust Reish, Er S Rauson, G Rogge.

S—Frank Stanford, Theo Schinman, A F Stewart, R M Scruggs, 29 Lampkin; Joseph Schrieber, 20 Haynes; J C Snaddox, Jeff Stovall, J H Sloan, Judie Stephens.

T—E J Travis, Charles Traylor, J S Thomas, Otis Terrell, C H Taylor.

V—Thos Van Boyd, 23½ W Ala.

W—H W Wood, E A West & Co, Dr Geo B Woodley, Harvey Wilson, Moses Wilson, 310 Piedmont; Jno H Wooden, 95 Ivy; R L Willingham, Leonard Washington, T J Williamson, Albery A Whitman, A R Walton, C M Wilson, Dr Willie, John Willis, 223 E Fair.

Y—Hal Young.

Female List.

A—Miss Lou Anderson, 29 Butler st.

B—Mrs J S Brown, Mrs Burt Brown, Miss Lizzie Boggs, 75 Eckels st; Lueia Bentley, Mrs W W Bailey, Mrs Anna Bosard, Mrs Margrat Bollard, 7 North Pryor st.

C—Mrs L C Clark, Miss Emma Clawse, Whitehall st; Miss Neta Conway.

D—Miss Onie Dobbins, 1222 Myers; Miss Jime Isabel Drake.

E—Miss Anna Echols, Courtland st.

G—Miss Julia Green, 107 Central st; Mrs A W Graham.

H—Alberta Harris, cor Spring and Simpson; Jonnie Harris, 555 Whitehall st; Mrs M O Hunter, Woodward ave; Mrs C B Hatchett, Lucritea Holcomb.

J—Miss Maggie Jett, Mrs R E Jones, 78 Canal st; Miss Maggie Jett, Mrs R E Jones, 78 Canal st.

M—Mrs W E McIntosh, Mrs M J Mosley, 65 E Cain st; Miss Sadie McLean, 618 Marietta st; Mrs Foster Mosley, 65 E Cain st; Miss Elma McKinney, 38 McDaniel st; Miss Clara Morris, Mrs Jas Melton, 5 Hayden st; Miss Garga Mosis, Mrs Lela Matthis, Miss Guaidine Madison, Miss Marica Morris, 130 Gean st; Miss Anna Mantrose, 929 Talber st; Mrs W M Morrison, Mamie Martin, 84 Jones st.

N—Mrs Rosa Norton.

P—Miss Fannie Plemmons, Miss Blossom Paste, Mrs Lula Phillips, 34 Hood st; Lucy Peurifoy, Mrs Lydia Powell, 11 Ivy st; Mrs Maude Patillo.

R—Mrs Annie Reese, 334 Houston st; Miss Winnie Reed, Mrs Wright Richardson, 304 S Chestnut; Miss Martha Ragin, 66 Auburn ave.

S—Mrs Mary Scott, 169 Butler st; Mrs Mary Spivey, 111 Houston st; Miss Sallie Strozier, 319 Sil st; Mrs Ellice Sanders, 225 Helol st; Miss Ella Stephens, 220 W Mitchell; Mrs C W Smith, Mrs Dollie O Stewart, 66 Forsyth st; Miss Viola Stall, 11 Broad st; Miss Josie Sanders, 11 Jeferland st.

T—Julia Thompson (col), 44 Ballard st; Mrs T T Trentham, 62 S Pryor st; Miss Richel Tripp.

W—Miss Ciara Watson, Miss Rohoda Walker, Mrs Nellie V Westmoreland, Miss Sallie May Williams, Mays Crissing.

Miscellaneous.

Atlanta Dispensary Co., 25½ W Ala st; Carter & Graham, First National Bank Bldg; Mess Collins, Grayson & Co, The Brown Medicine Co, Gate City Chemical Co, Edwar, May & Co, Supt of the E A R R shops, To the Japanese Store, The Atlanta Pickleing Co, Jewish Review.

To insure prompt delivery have your mail addressed to street and number.

W. H. SMYTH, Postmaster.

C. K. MADDOX, Superintendent.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

John M. Miller & Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

WHEN YOU GO EAST

Take a Cool Route and Stop at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Go via Cincinnati, take the Erie railroad and stop at Lake Chautauqua. No extra charge for this if tickets read over the Erie railroad. Tickets and full information at Western and Atlantic and Southern railway offices.

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Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

GOOD TIME IN STORE FOR VETS

The Old Soldiers Will Be Royally Entertained During Reunion.

SIDE TRIPS TO BATTLEFIELDS

Railroads Will Run Special Trains to Historical Points of Interest.

MANY BRASS BANDS WILL BE PRESENT

Nearly Every Division Will Be Accompanied by Its Own Music—The Sponsors' Entertainment.

FROM present indications the great reunion of confederate veterans to be held here next month will be the most successful from every point of view in the history of the association.

The prospects grow brighter every day, and the officials expect fully 50,000 visitors in the city at that time. The various committees on arrangements are busy at work, and are leaving no stone unturned for the entertainment of their guests.

Every mail brings innumerable letters from old soldiers and prominent people from all sections of the country stating that they will be present. Hotel managers are kept busy answering letters for rooms in advance and Atlanta's hotel accommodations will be taxed to the fullest capacity.

One of the most interesting features of the reunion will be the regimental reunions held during the main sessions. The officers of the old regiments are trying to get their comrades together, and many of the regiments will hold reunions of their own in various halls and auditoriums throughout the city. The famous Cobb division will have a good attendance, as will other divisions that made enviable records during the war.

Another feature for the entertainment of the delegates will be the numerous excursions to adjacent battlefields during the reunion. Special trains will probably be run to Chickamauga and other historic spots in this section of the country, that will be of interest to the old soldiers. The railroads will grant very low rates for these excursions and large numbers of the visitors will take advantage of the opportunities to visit the spots where they fought for the confederacy.

The music will also be a feature of the reunion. Co'onel West, chairman of the music committee, has already engaged two full brass bands for the occasion, and the numerous divisions to be present will have bands of their own. When these musical organizations unite and play "Dixie" and thousands of old soldiers cheer themselves hoarse, it will be an occasion to be remembered.

The ladies of the city are taking great interest in the sponsors' meeting, which will occur Thursday evening of the reunion. An interesting programme is under preparation, and will be added to considerably by the presence of a large delegation of Children of the Confederacy, who will take an active part.

Some of the very best musical talent of the city will be engaged for this occasion, and there will be appropriate recitations and songs by the children. This will be one of the most interesting events of the entire reunion.

General Hooker, of Mississippi, has been chosen to deliver the annual oration. He is not only noted for his bravery, but enjoys national fame as an orator, and much interest is attached to his address.

Interest in the reunion continues to grow and it will be a notable occasion.

Lyon's & Co's "Pick Leaf" Extar Smoking Tobacco does not make every mouth as sweet as a rose, but comes "mighty nigh"—does give every one a most delightful smoke. Try it.

Fourteenth Georgia Regiment.

A reunion of the survivors of the Fourteenth Georgia regiment is hereby called for 3 o'clock p. m., the 21st day of July next, at the quarters of the camp of W. H. T. Walker, centrally located, Atlanta, Ga. Comrades, let us meet once more!

This meeting will be on the second day of the great confederate reunion at Atlanta, Ga., and should be attended by every confederate veteran. W. L. GOLDSMITH, Lieutenant Colonel Fourteenth Georgia Regiment.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Weak and Sickly,

System run down. Strength all gone. Sallow and don't care whether you live or die. You have dyspepsia. Take a few doses of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and it will cure you. It strengthens and beautifies the complexion. For sale everywhere.

Fourth Annual Summer School.

On June 13th, at 15 East Cain street, I will begin my fourth annual summer school for girls and boys.

Several of my pupils, by constant application during the term, have skipped two grades in the public school course. Ample references given.

TUITION PER MONTH: Grammar course, $5. Special arrangements for higher studies. W. S. Featherston, 288 North Boulevard. may 27-fri-mon-3w

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

Kodaks Rented

10c Per Day.

My time is exclusively devoted to developing, printing and enlarging for amateurs.

EXPERT ON FILMS.

McCLEERY, Atlanta, Ga.

414 and 415 Norcross building.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By virtue of an order granted by Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court of Fulton county, on June 3, 1898, in the case of George S. Brown vs. Brown & King Supply Company, I will receive sealed bids, up to 9 o'clock a. m., June 25th instant, for all the assets of said company, both as a whole and in lots. The assets will be divided into lots, as follows: Belting, hose packing, etc., cotton mill supplies, machinery, tools, etc., plumbers' supplies, miscellaneous book accounts, store fixtures. And separate bids for each lot, as well as for the assets as a whole, will be received.

Copies of invoice of each lot can be had on application to me. Terms cash.

The court reserves the right to reject any or all bids. GEORGE S. BROWN, Receiver.

June 7 3t

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It is Hathaway—Dr. Hathaway & Co. It is known from one end of the land to the other. It stands for the largest and most successful practice in Private, Nervous, Chronic and Skin and Blood Disorders. It stands for thousands of cured cases of special diseases, such as catarrh, blood poison, weakness of men and women which affect the delicate organs and private diseases of all kinds, rheumatism, stricture, varicocele, rupture, female troubles, skin eruptions, ulcers, kidney and urinary diseases, liver and stomach difficulties, liquor, opium and morphine habits.

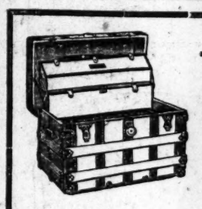
It stands also, as to our patients, for KINDNESS, COURTESY and FAIRNESS.

Once more, then, remember the name. In your hour of pain and danger you will want to know it. Call or write to us. We give mail treatment by symptom blanks. WE CURE ALL THE TIME. Address

Dr. Hathaway & Co.,

22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Mail treatment given by symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.



The Roller Tray.

Convenient, Strong, Cheap.

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At 25% less than the same can be bought for elsewhere in Atlanta.

We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.

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Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

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Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

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Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, or POWDER

Paris. J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CITY TAX NOTICE.

The books are now open for the payment of second installment of City Tax.

E. T. PAYNE, C. T. C.

wed 8t



There's Great Mer(r)it(t)

In the Suits We Offer This Week

At $9.00 Each

Heavy selling of Men's Suits during the past three months has reduced many of our choicest lots of $12.50, $13.50, $15.00 and $16.50 Suits to a few of each kind. There are in all 350 Suits, sizes 33 to 44, sacks and frocks, which must be sold before invoicing. We therefore sacrifice these

Fine $12.50, $13.50, $15 and $16.50 Suits

At $9.00 Each.

We can sometimes make a loss bring us ultimate profit, as no salesman can speak as effectively as a first-class article sold at a knock-out price. Profit by getting one of these Suits. Terms cash.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

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THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

47 and 49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

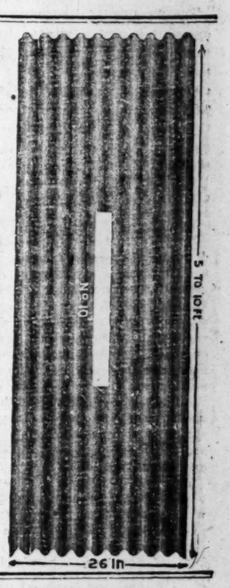
Manufacturers and dealers in general supplies for manufacturing industries of every description, metal and woodworking machinery, steam, gas and gasoline engines, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting engines, hydraulic rams, etc. Wrought and cast iron pipe for steam, water and gas. Pipe fittings and brass goods. Leather and rubber belting, hose, packing, etc.

. . . Corrugated and V-Crimped Metal. . . .

For roofing and siding. Bar iron. Machinery and tool steel, shafting, hangers, pulleys, etc.

New and second-hand machinery. General supplies.

Write for prices.



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. . . ARE SUPERIOR . . .

They set the style everywhere and selected by expert wheelmen as the proper thing. . . . . .

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SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS Cleaned and Dyed in superior manner. No. 13 Trinity avenue.

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CANCERS, DROPSY, FITS, Blood Poison, Private Diseases, Feetenced specialist. Opium and Morphine habits cured at home in two weeks. Dr. O. H. Snider, Atlanta, Ga.

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Do you know of any one wishing to rent the best retail store in Atlanta?

Are you now occupying a Whitehall street store, and would you like the best store on the street at a cheap rent?

No. 47 Whitehall Street

is vacant, and I want a tenant for it at once. Come, talk to me.

I also have a splendid store, No. 32 Wall street, immediately opposite the passenger depot; very cheap to a good tenant.

G. W. ADAIR.

Sheriff Sale for July, 1898.

WILL BE SOLD before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in July, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 78, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, and which is bounded and described as follows: On Vincent's map of the city of Atlanta it is known as fractional lot 30. It fronts on now Forsyth formerly Wadley street, 119 feet and 2 inches, and runs back along the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad 232 feet more or less to lot 29, thence across to the southwest corner of lot 22, thence at right angles from that point to said Forsyth street and from thence to said right of way of said Western and Atlantic railroad, having lots 22 and 21 and an unnumbered lot between the two last named as its northern boundary, being all of said lot 30, except a strip of 10 inches by 150 feet conveyed to James H. Calloway by Glenn, Wright & Carr, by deed dated July 6, 1868, and recorded in said Fulton county deed book "K" at page 556 on July 24, 1868. Levied on as the property of Mrs. F. C. Austell and W. W. Austell to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Joseph Banigan vs. said Mrs. F. C. Austell and W. W. Austell. This June 11, 1898.

JNO. W. NELMS, Sheriff.

June 13 20 27-mon

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

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FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree sts....	$125 00
No. 3 N. Broad street..	65 00
No. 30 S. Pryor street, 4 floors and basement; cheap.	
No. 163 Marietta street..	15 00
No. 165 Marietta street..	17 50
No. 281 Fulton street, dwelling and store..	12 50
No. 51 Magnolia street, coal yard..	35 00
HOUSES.	
No. 51 N. Forsyth street, 18 rooms....	60 00
No. 157 Whitehall street, 10 rooms....	40 00
No. 155 Whitehall street, 8 rooms....	30 00
No. 49 E. Georgia avenue, 10 rooms....	27 50
450 Courtland avenue, 7 rooms..	20 00
202 S. Forsyth street, 8 rooms..	30 00
277 Washington street, 12 rooms..	55 00

Beautiful offices in Fitten building, over Tyner's drug store; best location and cheapest rent in the city.

Offices in Healey building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets; second floor; elegant location.

Offices at 7½ N. Broad street, in the Emery-Steiner block, at your own price.

$10,000 local money to loan on Atlanta real estate in sums of $500 up at 8 per cent net to borrower. Money in bank.

Notice to Tax Payers

At the regular May session of the county commissioners for Fulton county it was unanimously determined to notify the public that failure to make proper tax returns before the closing of the state and county tax receiver's books will subject the defaulter to the penalty prescribed by law; and to call attention to the fact that the state and county tax receiver's books close June 20th.

The place for giving in state and county taxes is at the county courthouse.

A. L. KONTZ,

Clerk Commissioners of Roads and Revenues Fulton County, Georgia.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS.

$3,500—Prettiest vacant lot on north side. It is on North avenue.

$800—Splendid lot on south side, this side of Georgia avenue, on car line.

$1,000—Five acres with 344 feet front on Greenleaf avenue, in ¼ mile of Westview car line, good branch.

$1,850—6-room cottage on Highland avenue, worth $2,500. A fine bargain.

$650—Beautiful lot near Woodward avenue on monthly payments; nice shade.

$1,800—6-room cottage and nearly two acres land in South Kirkwood, easy terms.

$5,000—Corner lot on Peachtree street; must go.

$2,250—For the cheapest cottage in the city. Near in, six rooms and bath.

Money to loan at 5, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Quick.

Office—12 East Alabama street. Telephone 283.

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